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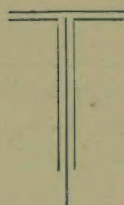
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1/

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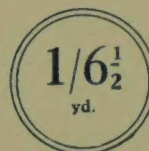
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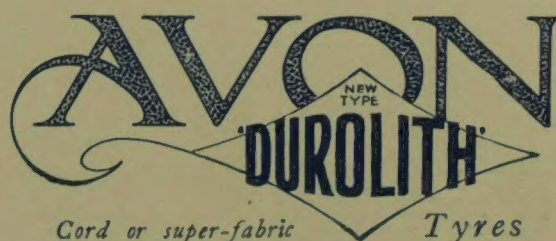
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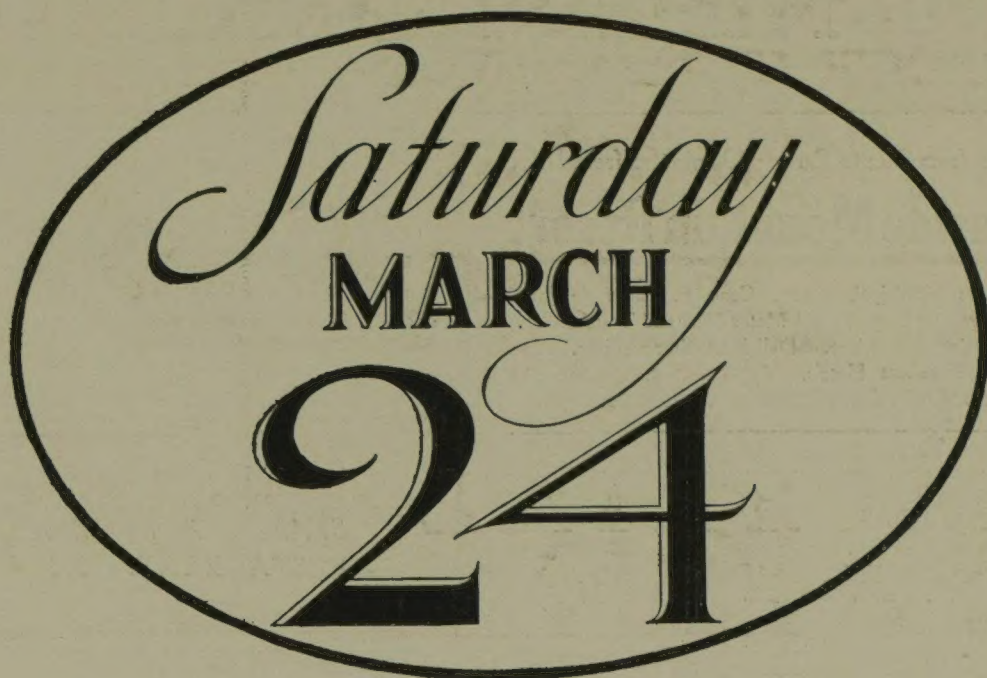
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1923.

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AFTER CHOOSING A DESIGN FOR THEIR WEDDING CAKE: THE DUKE OF YORK AND LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON LEAVING A FAMOUS BISCUIT-FACTORY AT EDINBURGH.

The Duke of York and his fiancée, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, with her mother, the Countess of Strathmore, were in Edinburgh on March 17. In the morning they visited the works of Messrs. McVitie and Price, the well-known biscuit-makers, who are to make their wedding-cake, and who also made those for the weddings of the King and Queen and of Princess Mary. After selecting a design for their

cake, they went on to the Blighty Works at Slateford, where men disabled in the war are trained in cloth-manufacture. In the afternoon they drove to the football field at Inverleith to see the England v. Scotland "Rugger" match (illustrated on a double-page in this number). In the evening they left with Lady Strathmore for London. Everywhere in Edinburgh they had a most enthusiastic welcome.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KEYSTONE VIEW CO.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHEN Lady Astor was urging that youths of seventeen should be forbidden fermented liquor in public-houses, she argued, among other things, that the restraint was an old one, since in earlier times apprentices were often forbidden to go into taverns. It is not my purpose now to dispute with Lady Astor about her Prohibitionist principles, but that distinguished American raised in this historical reference a question that would carry her further than she would possibly like to go. It is probably true that our fathers often discouraged boys from going into taverns. But it is certainly true that our fathers practically encouraged boys to drink beer. They not only allowed them beer, but provided them with beer. They not only provided them with beer, but they provided them with nothing else. It never even crossed their minds to provide them with anything else. All the apprentices, whom Lady Astor congratulates in retrospect on having been kept out of ale-houses, were probably in the habit of drinking ale. They drank it with the approval of their masters, with the approval of their mothers, with the approval of priests and parsons and all the moral authorities of the community. Schoolmasters provided their scholars with it as a matter of course. In the meanest schools small beer was given to small boys. And the reason is important for an impartial critic of modern controversies about drink. The reason was that ale was regarded as much more normal and simple than water. People kept their children out of drinking-shops, if they were very anxious to keep them out of dissipation. But they did not keep them from drinking in the sense of drinking anything; and there was no more dissipation about drinking ale than about drinking water. Beer was a beverage and not a drug. In other words, it was a drink and not a drug. It is curious that the word "drink" is now generally used about a process that is not really drinking at all. It is not really drinking to take nips of neat brandy, any more than it is drinking to swallow pills of opium or cocaine. It is not liquid refreshment; it is not the quenching of thirst. But beer is primarily a liquid refreshment and the quenching of thirst; and our fathers thought no more of the peril of its slight stimulation than we think of the peril of the slight nervous effect of tea. That is the real history of beer; and any Prohibitionist history that ignores the distinction is thoroughly bad history. But Prohibitionists cannot be expected to be very much interested in the real history of Christendom, however fascinated and absorbed they may naturally be by the history of Islam.

But Prohibition is not the problem which attracted me to this particular text. Lady Astor may reply that ale was given to an apprentice or small beer to a school-boy because it was a barbarous and benighted age which had not been purified by our own ideas of progress. Deplorable as is the possibility, I think it only too probable that she would say it. But she cannot have it both ways. If the past is too barbarous to be our model about selection of liquor, it is too barbarous to be our model about restraints on liberty. If we have progressed too far to imitate the old master-craftsman when he poured out ale for his own son, we may possibly have progressed too far to imitate him when he came like any Turk and banged his apprentice most severely, because that apprentice had been drinking the health of Sally in our Alley at the inn round the corner. In short, if it does not matter to us what was

permitted in the past in the way of food, then it does not matter to us what was forbidden in the past in the way of fun. The whole passage in the political speech in question would have to be dismissed as a shallow and flippant irrelevancy; and, as it is impossible to imagine our first lady politician dealing in such things as shallowness and flippancy, some alternative admission must be made. We must suppose that Lady Astor is serious in her interest in historical precedent, and in the principles of the old system of apprenticeship. Now these are things in which I, for one, am much more interested than I am in the burst bubble which a few Yankee prigs blew out of water and very soapy soap. The apprenticeship system is a part of one of the possible, workable, and permanent social systems of the world. As it was practised in this and other countries, before the coming of the industrial anarchy, it had certain definite qualities, which we may or may not approve, which we may or may not wish to restore—which we may or may not think it possible to restore. But

and we must realise the contrast sharply, if we want to know where we are.

In this and a thousand other things the position we have now reached is this. We are trying, so to speak, to stop the leak at the other end. Starting from the State, we try to remedy in the Law Courts the failures of all the families, all the nurseries, all the schools, all the workshops, all the secondary institutions that once had some authority of their own. Nothing can be settled out of court; everything has ultimately to be brought into court. In the old days of which Lady Astor spoke there were a great number of commonwealths inside the commonwealth, of states within the State. Of these the two most famous were the family and the guild. They settled a vast number of questions by rule of thumb which we try to settle by Act of Parliament. Touching the first of the two, the truth might be said already to be a household word, if it were not a word which abolishes the household. Every kind of bureaucratic busybody has swarmed

round the poor man's house until his whole authority in it has been hollowed out and eaten away. Children cannot treat parents as authorities whom authorities treat as slaves. The consequence is that nearly the whole normal business of looking after children has passed from the parent to the policeman. Judges send children to gaol when mothers ought to send them to bed; an infant is put in the penal colony instead of in the corner. In other words, we make up a pseudo-scientific generalisation to prevent all boys going to all taverns, because we have destroyed the power that could prevent particular boys going to particular taverns. Yet the latter method is manifestly the better, both in psychological appropriateness and ethical atmosphere. These things vary vastly with the individual case; and no individual who feels he has a case will be morally impressed with anything so impersonal as a police regulation. If a particular mother asks a particular boy to leave a particular tavern, he may really be moved to leave the tavern and return to the home. But on being merely thrown out of the public-house, he

is not very likely to embrace the policeman. But it is also true that such social services were often performed by the guild, which in mediæval times was usually a small and local guild. That popular institution also intervened between the apprentice and the iron impersonality of the State. The guild was a voluntary board of arbitration on many things about which we now go to law. For we do now, in a most serious sense, go to law about everything. The heads of the guild were popularly elected magistrates settling many things now settled by more arbitrary magistrates. For there are now no such things as local magistrates, in the sense of using a local law. For instance, the guild punished the master of apprentices if he came like any Turk and banged them too severely; moved doubtless by a narrow superstitious prejudice against a Christian resembling a Turk. The guild accepted the responsibility of helping its members in sickness and misfortune; it did the work which is supposed to be done by compulsory State Insurance. It did a great deal of the work which is supposed to be done by compulsory State Education. But the point is that, as compared with the State, the guild was almost as personal as the family. The utility of these secondary social groups is one of the serious social questions; and if Lady Astor's allusion leads to a real consideration of it, we can easily forgive the fleeting fads which have occasioned the allusion.



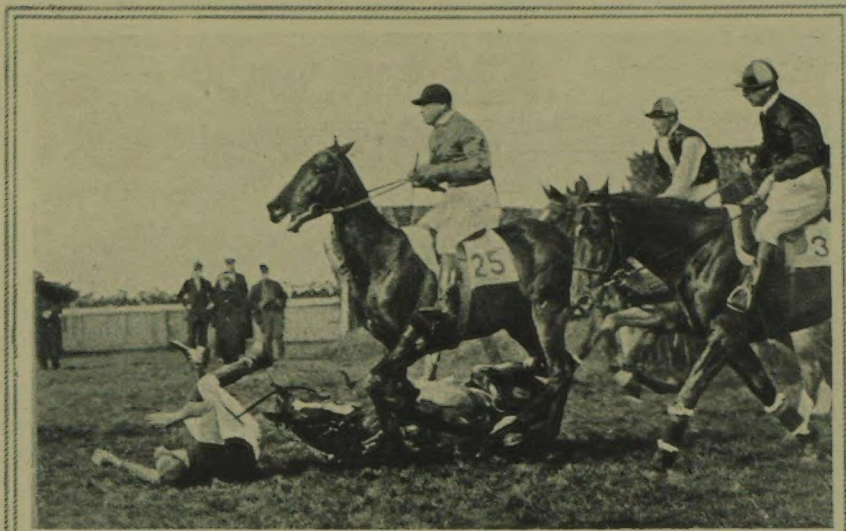
THE DUKE OF YORK'S BRIDE AND HER MOTHER: LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON WITH THE COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE, BESIDE A DIAL "CARVED OUT QUAINLY" IN THE GROUNDS OF GLAMIS CASTLE.

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon recently spent a quiet time at home at Glamis Castle, the Forfarshire seat of her father, the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, before the bustle of her wedding preparations. Glamis Castle is the traditional scene of "Macbeth," and the photograph recalls Shakespeare's lines in "Henry VI.": "Methinks it were a happy life To carve out dials quaintly point by point."—[Photograph by Central Press.]

they were qualities which were practical, whether or no they are now practicable. One of these definite qualities was a domestic quality. The master and the apprentice were in a domestic relation, devolved from and approximating to the real domestic relation which had established it—the relation of the father and the son. Nor was the domestic relation unreal even on the sentimental side. Nobody can read one of the old English plays or stories, such as the sublime comedy of "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," without seeing that it was taken for granted that people would have a sort of family pride in the family apprentice. It was but a part of the same thing that there should be family precautions about the family apprentice. But whether the precautions proceeded from the individual family or the guild or the parish, their precautions were quite different from our prohibitions. They had nothing of that spirit which gives to the huge modern State a sort of power of scientific generalisation. They were not the invention of State rights that did not exist, but rather the protection of family rights that already existed. The law was an extension of parental power, just as the apprenticeship itself was already an extension of parental power. This may have been right or wrong; but if it was right the modern system is wrong, and if it was wrong the modern system may be right. The modern position is not only totally different, but totally opposite;

"SPILLS" AT THE "GRAND MILITARY": A PRELUDE TO THE "NATIONAL."

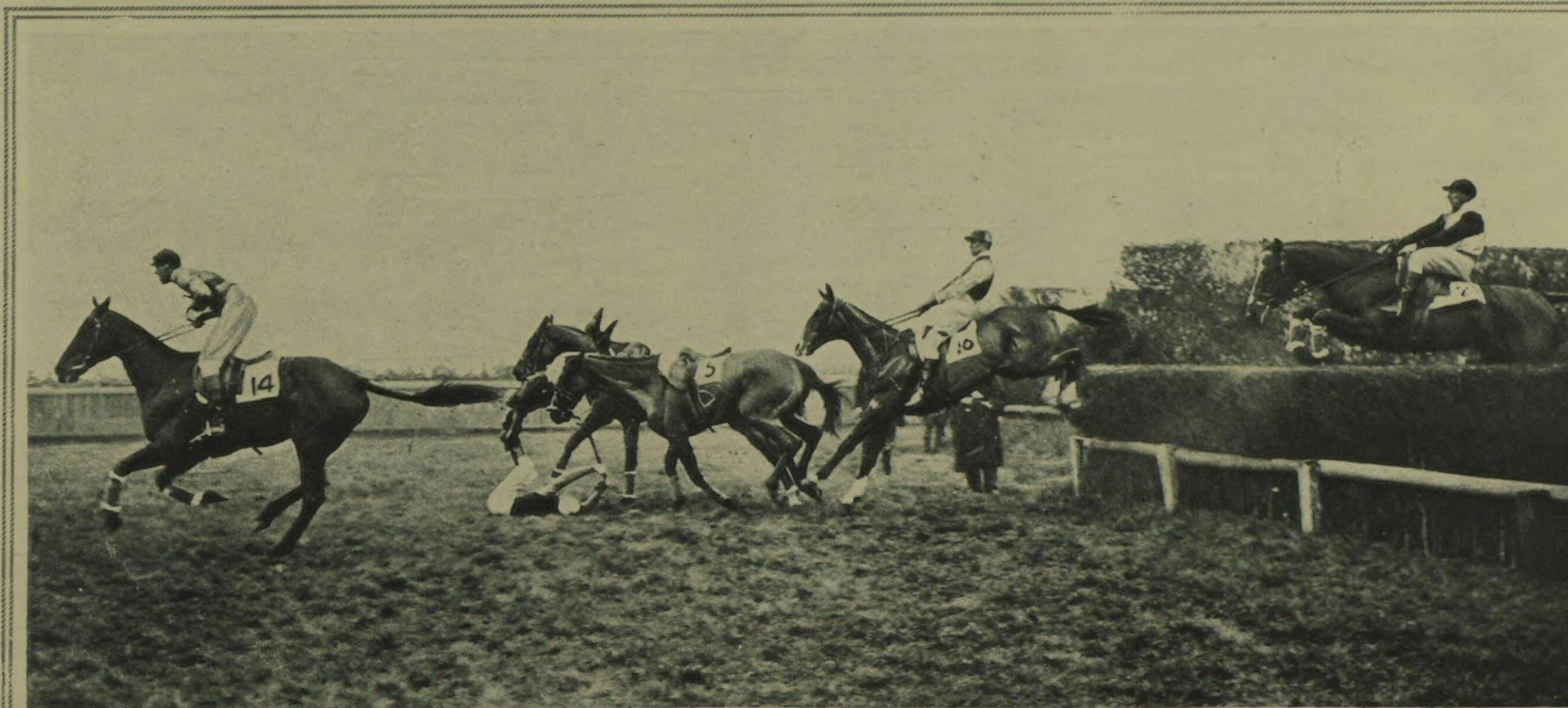
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPECIAL PRESS, I.B., SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



HORSE AND RIDER DOWN, AND THE HORSE ROLLING ON ITS BACK: A REMARKABLE FALL IN THE UNITED SERVICES' SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.



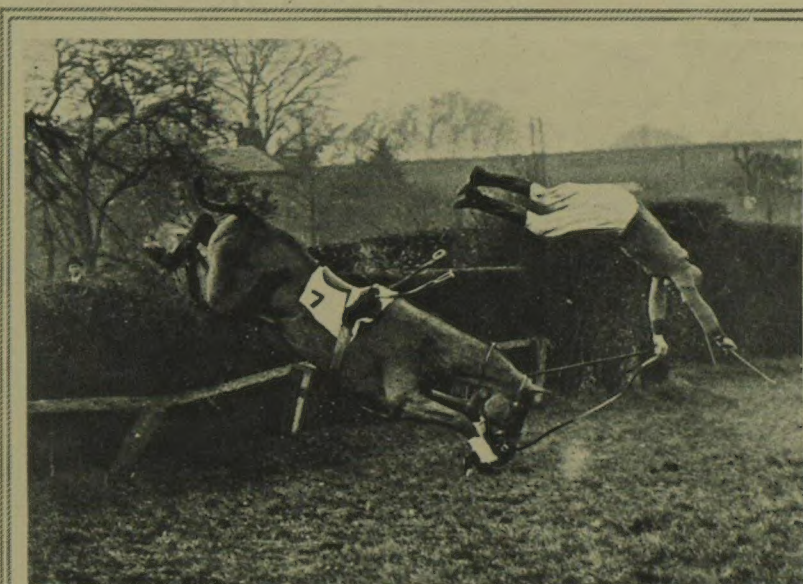
A "SPILL" IN PROGRESS: MR. L. H. GROVES' BABY DEAR (OWNER UP) FALLING IN THE RACE FOR THE GRAND MILITARY GOLD CUP.



A DOUBLE "SPILL" IN THE SELLING STEEPLECHASE ON THE SECOND DAY OF THE GRAND MILITARY MEETING AT SANDOWN PARK: MR. L. H. GROVES' SEQUEL (MR. C. DAVY UP) AND (ON THE FAR SIDE) MR. H. B. HARVEY'S EASY MONEY (OWNER UP) FALLING TOGETHER.



THE FAVOURITE IN THE SELLING STEEPLECHASE COMES TO GRIEF: CAPTAIN H. DE TRAFFORD'S SOUTH LODGE (OWNER UP) AT THE MOMENT OF FALLING.



IN A DIVING ATTITUDE: LIEUT.-COLONEL H. A. TOMKINSON, ROYAL DRAGOONS, FALLS WITH HIS WATERFERN IN THE TALLY-HO HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE.

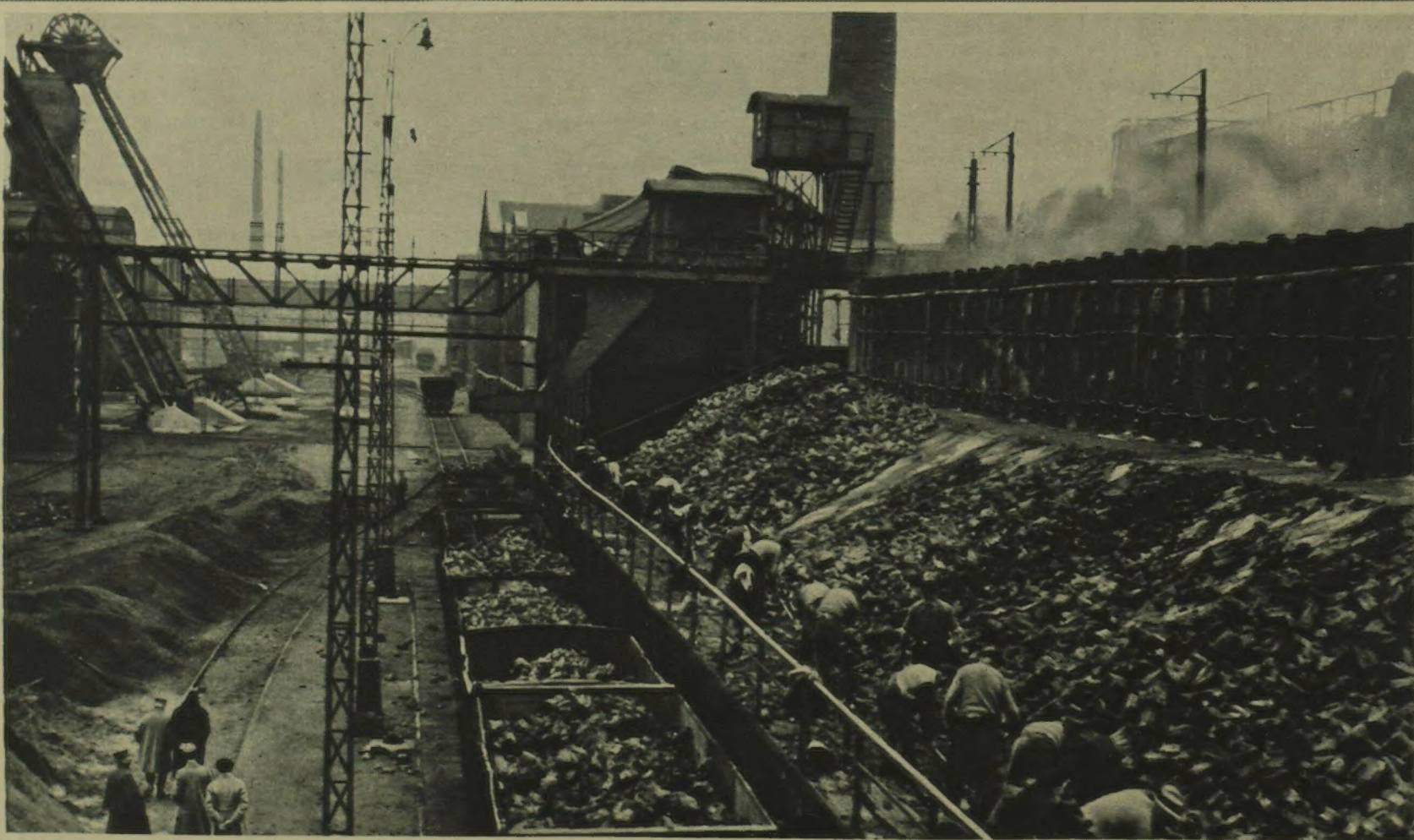
There was the usual crop of "spills" at the Grand Military Meeting, which began at Sandown Park on March 15. On the following day the Prince of Wales and Prince Henry were present to watch the most important military race of the year, the Grand Military Gold Cup for 650 sovereigns. It was won by Mr. R. L. McCreery on his Annie Darling, with Captain R. T. Stanyforth, on his Condor, second, and Mr. A. S. Belville, on his Marcoglass, third. There was much falling in the Maiden

Hunters' Steeplechase on the same day, in which it was noted that there was the "unlucky" number of thirteen starters. This race was won by Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Tomkinson, who commands the Royal Dragoons, on his Waterfern. On the following day, as our last photograph shows, he came to grief with the same horse in the Tally-Ho Hunters' Steeplechase. The double fall of Sequel and Easy Money in the Selling Steeplechase fortunately had no serious consequences for the riders.

RUHR BLOODSHED: THE SCENE OF BUER MURDERS; "REPARATION" COKE.



WHERE TWO FRENCHMEN WERE MURDERED IN BUER: (ON THE RIGHT) GENERAL PUTOIS (BACK TO THE CAMERA) ON THE SPOT WHERE M. JOLY'S BODY WAS FOUND, AND (ON THE LEFT) THE CORNER WHERE LIEUTENANT COLPIN FELL.



THE FIRST SEIZURE OF GERMAN COKE UNDER THE HEAD OF REPARATIONS: SOME OF THE FIFTY FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND POLISH LABOURERS LOADING TRUCKS AT WESTERHOLT, NEAR BUER, UNDER FRENCH MILITARY PROTECTION.

On Sunday, March 11, the bodies of two Frenchmen, Sub-Lieutenant Colpin, of the Chasseurs, and M. Joly, acting stationmaster at Buer, were found in the street at Buer, dead from revolver wounds. The French authorities arrested the Mayor of Buer, the chief of police, and two of the leading citizens, as hostages. Later reports stated that two Germans arrested on suspicion of having committed the murders were arrested by the French and afterwards shot dead while attempting to escape; also that a hostile crowd had then threatened the French post, who opened fire and killed five civilians. Street traffic at Buer and Recklinghausen was prohibited between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., shops and restaurants were closed, and

post and telegraph offices occupied. The pithead of the great Westerhof mine, near Buer, was also occupied by French troops. A proclamation contained a statement of a French Army Corps Commander that, if any French soldier were killed, he would shoot the chief Burgomaster without trial. The scene of the murder was a cross-roads in the centre of the town, at the corner of the Hochstrasse and the Hagenstrasse. German newspapers did not dispute the French statement that the two men were killed by bullets of the type used by the "Green" police, who have since been expelled by the French, a new body of local police being formed to replace them.

BY AEROPLANE TO THE MOON AND SATURN: A NEW GERMAN FILM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILLI RUGE, BERLIN.



SUNRISE ON THE MOON: A LUNAR LANDSCAPE, WITH THE SUNLIT EARTH—ITS MOTHER PLANET—SEEN AS A BODY IN SPACE.



THE GOAL OF AN AEROPLANE FLIGHT OF SOME "937 MILLION MILES": SATURN—THE HUGE PLANET "EQUAL TO 823 EARTHS."



FLYING FROM THE EARTH TO AVOID ITS COLLISION WITH THE MOON: THE AEROPLANE "GIGANTIC" OVER A LUNAR LANDSCAPE.



SHOWING THE AEROPLANE'S SHADOW (ON THE RIGHT): THE CRATER PLATO ON THE MOON AS SEEN FROM THE "GIGANTIC."



THE FATE OF A TERRESTRIAL AEROPLANE VISITING THE PLANETS: THE "GIGANTIC" CRASHES INTO A LAKE ON ONE OF SATURN'S MOONS.



FLYING OVER THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON: THE "GIGANTIC," WHOSE OCCUPANTS WERE SEEKING TO ESCAPE A COMING CATACLYSM.

That the end of the world may come from the moon falling on to the earth is the root idea of a startling new German film entitled "Chaos," illustrated in the above photographs just to hand from Berlin. It is a vividly dramatic study in scientific eschatology, on lines that suggest the stories of Jules Verne and H. G. Wells. Briefly, the plot is as follows:—Warning comes to the earth by wireless from an observatory—"the largest in the Universe"—on the planet Venus, to say that elemental disturbances have been observed on the moon, and that the earth is in danger. Humanity is mostly sceptical, but a scientific journal, the "Radio

Telegraph," suggests the building of a huge aircraft in which people might flee from the wrath to come, as Noah escaped from the Flood in the Ark. Accordingly, an immense aeroplane, the "Gigantic," leaves the earth, and presently passes beyond the range of terrestrial attraction. After that, nothing in it falls down, and, when the occupants open champagne to celebrate the occasion, the wine rises into the air. The craft visits the moon, and then proceeds onward into space, but eventually meets disaster by plunging into a lake on one of the satellites of Saturn. Meantime the moon falls on the earth, and chaos reigns supreme.

WAS MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS BEAUTIFUL? A QUESTION RAISED BY THE SALE OF HER PERSONAL RELICS.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1—3 AND 5—11 SUPPLIED BY AUGUSTIN

REICHGIZT; NO. 4, BY W. A. MANSELL AND CO.



1. AS WIDOW OF FRANCIS II. OF FRANCE: A PORTRAIT IN THE WALLACE COLLECTION, AFTER AN ORIGINAL BY FRANÇOIS CLOUET (JANET).



2. MARY STUART QUEEN OF SCOTS: A PORTRAIT BY LUCAS CORNELIUS IN THE POSSESSION OF LORD TAUNTON.



3. IN THE KING'S POSSESSION: A MINIATURE BY FRANÇOIS CLOUET (ALSO CALLED JANET).



7. IN THE PICTURE GALLERY AT HAMPTON COURT: A PORTRAIT OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS BY MYTENS.



6. IN THE CONDÉ MUSEUM AT CHANTILLY: A PORTRAIT OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS OF THE SCHOOL OF CLOUET.



4. IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY (NO. 429): A PORTRAIT OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS ATTRIBUTED TO P. OUDRY.



5. IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY: A PORTRAIT OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS BY AN UNKNOWN ARTIST.



8. ONCE OWNED BY ELIZABETH CURLE, WHO ATTENDED MARY AT HER EXECUTION: A PORTRAIT NOW AT ABERDEEN.



9. IN THE KING'S POSSESSION: A MINIATURE.



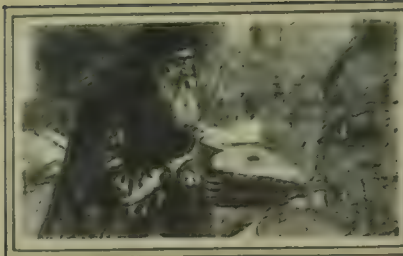
10. KNOWN BY HOUBRAKEN'S ENGRAVING: A MINIATURE OWNED BY THE KING.



11. MARY AS QUEEN OF FRANCE, WEARING THE FRENCH CROWN: A COPY OF A PAINTING BY PARBUS (C. 1559) IN ST. ANDREW'S, ANTWERP.

The tragic story of Mary Queen of Scots has been recalled at the moment by the auction sale of personal relics of her which it was arranged to hold in London on March 22. Three of these relics, which Mary gave to some of her attendant ladies shortly before her execution, were illustrated in our issue of March 17. An effort was made to secure the relics for Scotland. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Rothesay, and the Duke of York, as Earl of Inverness, contributed to funds raised for the purpose by Dr. Walter Seton (University College Hall, Ealing), and in Scotland by Colonel Sir Bruce Seton, Bt., of Abercorn (12, Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh). The announcement of the sale prompted an interesting article by a "Times" leader-writer, who discussed the reasons for the perennial fascination which Mary Stuart's personality and pitiful fate exercises over her countless admirers. The writer considered that the most potent cause was the legend of her loveliness, and commented on the strange fact that her reputation for beauty is not borne out by her portraits. He found the same thing true

of many other women whom men of old thought fair. "Here," he says, "affixed to pictures of singularly unattractive ladies, are names that flashed through Europe," and he suggested that there is constant change in taste as regards women's looks: what seems beautiful to one age is not so to another. Will the beauty which modern man admires, then, be despised a century hence? We reproduce above a number of portraits of Mary Queen of Scots to enable our readers to judge this matter. It will be noted that they vary considerably in feature and expression; consequently, they cannot all be good likenesses, and it might thence be argued that the women of the past have not been faithfully represented by their portrait-painters. Possibly Mary's charm lay in her disposition rather than her features. The portrait shown in our illustration No. 8, we are informed, is now at St. Mary's College, Blairs, Aberdeen. On the left in it is a picture of the Queen's execution, with a Latin description. The two small figures on the right are Joanna Kenneth (left) and Elizabeth Curle, her ladies-in-waiting.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



PARENTAL EXPERIMENTS AMONG FISHES.

By Professor J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., LL.D., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.

FEW fishes have any use for parental care. They are on a different evolutionary tack, that of prolific multiplication. Their breeding season is sharply punctuated, and it appears to be congruent with their constitution to spawn profusely. It is often said that a cod may have two million eggs, and a conger-eel ten millions. These numbers are probably exaggerated, but it is impossible to look at the "hard roe" or the "soft roe" of fishes like salmon, sturgeon, and cod, without realising that a great many calories (units of food value) must have gone to the building-up of these huge reproductive organs. It is physiologically expensive to have to produce such an enormous number of germ-cells, and the crisis of rapid liberation is sometimes fatal. Various fishes, such as the eel, always die after spawning. On the other hand, the spawning is limited to a particular time of year, leaving the other seasons free and unpreoccupied. Furthermore, when there are so many offspring, there is no need for wasting time over parental care.

Alternative Solutions of the Problem of Survival.

All through the animal kingdom we see two rival solutions of the problem of race-continuance, as far as multiplication is concerned. The first solution is that illustrated in the ordinary spawning of fishes—to produce so many offspring that there is a large margin of safety. The second solution is that illustrated by, let us say, birds, where the number of offspring is small, but they are so well cared for that the persistence of the race is secured. It is the prerogative of scientific man to know that the "spawning solution" is less progressive than the "parental care solution." It is the prerogative of a rationally organised society to favour the qualitative rather than the quantitative method. For it is very plain that the cleavage between the "spawning solution" and the "parental care solution" extends up to the Kingdom of Man, where this great novelty obtrudes—that the organisms concerned are aware of the alternatives and can arrange to lean their weight towards one or the other.

Gristly Fishes. In skates and rays, in many dogfishes and sharks, there are comparatively few eggs, and these are large in size. Each is enclosed in a shell of horn—the "mermaid's purse" (Fig. 1) of skate and dogfish—which often becomes automatically attached to seaweed or rock, so that the embryo is not smothered in the mud. In the skate and oviparous dogfish types, the "purse" is quadrangular, and the four corners are drawn out into long tendrils, which twine automatically when the eggs are laid, and thus readily find some attachment. The development is very slow, lasting, it may be, for the greater part of a year, and the fully-formed young skate escapes by a solution of the purse at one end. In the Port Jackson shark, the egg-case (Fig. 5) has elastic spiral fringes, and twists itself automatically into a fissure in the rock. In a neighbouring species there are two tendrils, which may attain a length of over six feet, and thus readily serve to entangle the egg among the seaweed. Where the safety of the eggs and embryos is thus secured, it is obviously unnecessary to be prolific. This is still more obvious when the young are kept within the mother until they are able to fend for themselves. This is illustrated by the Torpedo, and by many dogfishes, which are therefore called viviparous. In some cases even this arrangement is improved upon, for an antenatal nutritive connection is established between the

unborn offspring and the mother—a far-off anticipation of what occurs in ordinary mammals. This is seen, for instance, in most species of the dogfish called *Mustelus*, and it is very interesting to note that the state of affairs was quite clearly understood and described by Aristotle more than two thousand years ago.

Shore Fishes. The butter-fish, or gunnel (*Centronotus gunnellus*), which is very common in shore-pools and very well adapted for slipping through narrow chinks, is in the habit of rolling its eggs into a little ball, and then twisting its body round them (Fig. 2). It often secures additional safety by getting into a hole which the piddock has bored in the rock, or in between the valves of an empty oyster-shell. This is parental care without any complications, but it seems to be still uncertain whether the incipient brooding is on the part of the male or of both parents.

rapidly as possible." When discretion is impossible, he has recourse to valour, and will face a formidable enemy. It is said that the youngsters usually remain under paternal care for several weeks; but the period of tutelage is sometimes much longer.

The most familiar fish nest is that made by the male stickleback. In the fresh-water species, it is fashioned from dead parts of aquatic plants, and consists of a rounded mass with a depression at the top (Fig. 3). Several females lay their eggs there, and the male mounts guard. He drives away other males with apparent fury, and he will attack intruders much larger than himself. In the case of the marine species, the nest is made of living fronds of seaweed, which are bound together by a firm thread exuded in a semi-pathological way from the kidneys of the male fish at the breeding season (Fig. 4). As Dr. J. T. Cunningham notes in his valuable book, "Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes (1912)," "the sea stickleback affords the only instance of spinning among the vertebrates of which we have certain knowledge."

Quaint Devices.

In the whimsical sea-horse, common in the Mediterranean, the male fish gets the eggs into a capacious brood-pouch on his ventral surface, and keeps them there until they hatch (Fig. 6). Much the same is to be seen in our British Pipe-fishes. In the Indian Ocean Solenostoma, the brood-pouch belongs to the female, and is formed by the pelvic fins.

In the South American *Aspredo*, the fertilised eggs become attached, in little stalked cups, to the under surface of the female fish, reminding one quaintly of the Surinam Toad, which bears her progeny on her back. Stranger still are those fishes which shelter their eggs in their mouth. In the case of *Arius*, it is the father-fish who exhibits this curious mode of incubation;

but there are other cases where the mother does duty. In the Brazilian *Geophagus*, the young fishes take shelter within the parent's (probably the father's) mouth when serious danger threatens. It is natural enough for them, for the parental mouth was their cradle; but one cannot help feeling that the sudden incursion of a score of little fishes into the parent's mouth must be somewhat embarrassing. Why parental care in fishes should be oftenest exhibited by the males, we do not know. In some cases, the female is much exhausted after spawning, and may even die, while the male's reproductive sacrifice is not so severe. It is possible, moreover, that there is on the male's part an extension of the sex-urge so as to include paternal care.

Quaintest of all in some ways is the story of a fish called *Kurtus*, which lives in fresh waters in New Guinea. The eggs are not numerous, and they become entangled together in the water like a double bunch of grapes or onions. This comes about automatically by the uncoiling and re-coiling of long filaments, one of which is twined around each egg, like the core of an india-rubber-cored golf ball. At the breeding season a hook-like process of bone develops on the top of the male's skull, growing forward and downward like a bent little finger. Now, just before the "hook" has become an "eye," the male fish makes a rush at the floating bunch of eggs, and gets them on to the top of his head (Fig. 8). The "hook" becomes an "eye," and the fixing of the double bunch is secure. The eggs are in a very safe situation, on the top of the male's head, and there they develop till they hatch, and he is relieved of his living burden. But who shall say that fishes are not experimental?



WHERE FATHERS ARE MORE PROTECTIVE THAN MOTHERS, AND RACE-CONTINUANCE DEPENDS MAINLY ON PROLIFIC SPAWNING: CURIOSITIES OF PARENTAL CARE AMONG FISHES.

Drawn by W. B. Robinson to illustrate Professor Thomson's Article.

The Paternal Cock-Paitle. Another step has been taken by the Lumpsucker or Cock-Paitle. The brightly coloured pinkish or yellowish eggs are laid in a large mass in a niche among the low-tide rocks. The male pushes the mass firmly into the crevice, and makes deep conical depressions on the surface, which allow the water to get well in towards the centre of the clump. He then mounts guard over the spawn, driving away hostile intruders, removing crawling creatures like crabs and whelks, and aerating the eggs by driving in currents of water by an energetic contraction of his gill-cover. During this energetic aeration the male holds on to the rock by means of a ventral sucker, due to a transformation of the pelvic fins, and at times he vibrates his body so excitedly that a sound is produced.

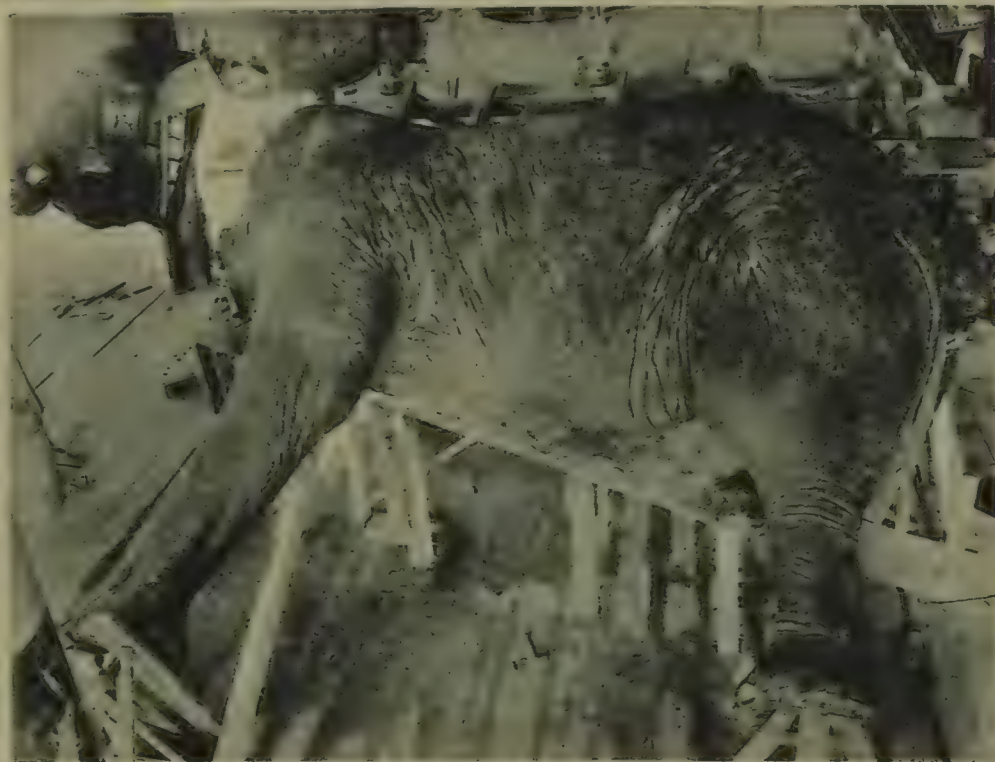
Nests of Fishes. The Bow-fin (*Amia calva*) of the great lakes of North America makes a nest among the reeds and rushes by biting off the stems over a circular area (Fig. 7). The eggs are laid on the floor of the clearing, and the male mounts guard. He is sometimes quiet for hours; but, at intervals, he effects artificial aeration of the eggs by very energetic respiratory movements. After the young fishes are hatched, they are led about and defended by the male. Dr. Bashford Dean writes: "He appears to be constantly watchful, and when alarmed exhibits the greatest solicitude for his charges. Sometimes he backs quietly into some reed-screened pool, hiding below in the shadow of floating weeds, his presence only betrayed by the black mass of larvæ about him; at other times he will sulk cautiously away, drawing the swarm after him as

THROUGH-THE-HIDE MODELLING: THE NEW TAXIDERMY.

BY COURTESY OF "THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."



TO HOLD THE SHAPE OF THE SKIN AND ITS LINES AND WRINKLES WHILE THE CLAY MODEL INSIDE IS REMOVED AND THE INTERIOR IS LINED: PLASTER-COATING AN ELEPHANT HIDE.



WITH EVERY LINE AND WRINKLE AS IN LIFE: A SECTION OF THE ELEPHANT'S HIDE READY FOR ASSEMBLING.



BY THE AKELEY PROCESS: A GROUP OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS.

The new Akeley system is the invention of Mr. Carl E. Akeley, of the American Museum of Natural History. It represents the latest word in taxidermy, and its results, arrived at by means of the processes illustrated on this page, are a triumph of realistic accuracy. An African elephant is shown being reproduced to the life. Dr. F. A. Lucas, of the American Museum of Natural History, gave the following description of what is done, to a representative of "The Scientific American": "You first have your specimen and the hide tanned with vegetable material, so that it is soft as possible. You then prepare, with the aid of a carpenter and a blacksmith, the necessary armature. You then apply modelling clay (of course kept wet all the time, as it crumbles if it loses its moisture), and model the general form of the animal to be reproduced. The next step is to apply the soft hide to the 'carcase,' in as large sections as possible. The sculptor then models all lines and wrinkles *through the hide*: I italicize the word 'through,' as this is the heart of the Akeley system. The third step is to apply plaster of Paris to the *outside*

of the hide, so as to make a hard coating or jacket which will hold the hide in place with its manifold wrinkles and lines. The sections of skin, with their jackets, are now taken off, the clay removed, and the inside of the skin treated to a coating of papier-maché and wire cloth, which adheres to the inside, preserving the wrinkles, etc., as did the plaster-of-Paris on the outside. We now have the skin safely between the two coatings—the plaster on the outside, and the papier-maché on the inside. Naturally, the plaster coating is the one to get rid of, so it is very carefully chipped away, and the great section of hide is ready for joining to the rest. A 'manhole' is left somewhere, for it is little fun doing anchoring in the artificial interior of an elephant. After every joint is closed with the skill of a furrier, the 'manhole' is replaced and the whole animal waxed and presented to the public. There is no reason why a hide prepared by this system should not last for all time, for the animal or group can be cleaned like a marble statue, and has the advantage of not turning yellow."

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



A YOUNG COMPOSER WHO HAS "ARRIVED": MR. ARTHUR BLISS.



A DISTINGUISHED POET AND TRANSLATOR: THE LATE DR. JAMES RHOADES.



APPOINTED FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE: MR. R. S. GWYNNE, M.P.



AWARDED A "FEMINA VIE-HEUREUSE" PRIZE: MR. GORDON BOTTOMLEY.



CHANCELLOR OF LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL: THE LATE REV. J. J. LIAS.



MOTHER OF THE QUEEN OF ITALY: THE LATE QUEEN MILENA OF MONTENEGRO.



SIR WILLIAM ORPEN AT WORK ON HIS PORTRAIT OF VISCOUNT YOUNGER: AN INTERESTING COMPARISON WITH THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH.



THE UNIONIST TREASURERSHIP DISPUTE: VISCOUNT YOUNGER.



THE UNIONIST TREASURERSHIP DISPUTE: VISCOUNT FARQUHAR.



THE NEW MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF CHOLMONDELEY: LORD AND LADY ROCKSAVAGE.



JOINT HEREDITARY LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN. THE LATE MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

Mr. Arthur Bliss recently conducted his first symphony, at the Queen's Hall, with great success. It is called a "Colour" symphony, in B minor, and was composed for the Gloucester Festival.—Dr. James Rhoades published many books of poems, including "The City of Five Gates" and "Out of the Silence." He also translated into verse the whole of Virgil and the Little Flowers of St. Francis. His last book was "Words by the Wayside."—Mr. Rupert Gwynne has represented Eastbourne since 1910.—Mr. Gordon Bottomley has been awarded a Femina Vie-Heureuse prize of £40 for a work of imagination, for his book, "Gruach and Britain's Daughter."—The Rev. J. J. Lias was the author of many theological works, and was formerly Professor of Modern Literature at St. David's College, Lampeter.—Queen Milena of Montenegro, a famous beauty in her youth,

was born in 1847, and was married at the age of 13. Her husband, the late King Nicholas, died in 1921, at Antibes, where she also died on March 16.—Sir William Orpen was commissioned by the Conservative Party to paint a portrait of Lord Younger, who, as Sir William Younger, was long chairman of the party organisation. He was lately succeeded in the post by Colonel F. S. Jackson. Later it was announced that he had been appointed Treasurer, to succeed Lord Farquhar, but the latter refused to resign. The Marquess of Cholmondeley died suddenly on March 16, from after-effects of a recent hunting accident. He was Lord Great Chamberlain in King Edward's reign. His son and successor, Lord Rocksavage, a famous polo player, served in the South African War, and later in the R.A.F. His wife is a sister of Sir Philip Sassoon.

READY FOR THE ROYAL CHRISTENING: GOLDSBOROUGH; AND THE CAKE.

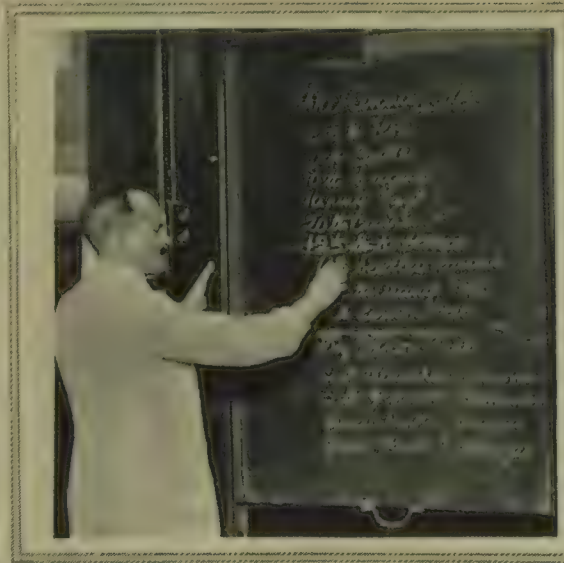
PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., L.N.A., SPORT AND GENERAL, CENTRAL PRESS; NO. 4 BY CENTRAL AEROPHOTO CO., SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL.



WHERE PRINCESS MARY'S SON WILL BE BAPTISED ON MARCH 25: THE FONT IN GOLDSBOROUGH CHURCH.



MADE BY STUDENTS OF THE LEEDS ART SCHOOLS: THE MONUMENTAL CHRISTENING CAKE FOR THE OCCASION.



INGREDIENTS FOR THE CAKE: AN INSTRUCTOR AT THE SCHOOLS WRITING THE RECIPE ON A BLACKBOARD.

1
GOLDSBOROUGH
Hall lies in a beautiful and historic district. The present house was built by Sir Richard Hutton, a Judge, early in the seventeenth century, and one of its first uses was to house Parliamentary troops during the siege of Knaresborough. A few miles away is Marston Moor, the scene of the Royalist defeat on July 2, 1644. It may be recalled that, when Viscount Lascelles was contesting Keighley in 1913, he told a heckler that one of his ancestors had fought on the Parliamen-

[Continued in Box 2.



WHERE THE KING AND QUEEN WILL ATTEND THE CHRISTENING OF THEIR FIRST GRANDCHILD: GOLDSBOROUGH CHURCH (AMONG TREES ON RIGHT) AND GOLDSBOROUGH HALL—AN AIR VIEW.

2
tary side in the Civil War. Among other places of interest in the neighbourhood may be mentioned the famous Dropping Well at Knaresborough, with Mother Ship-ton's Cave close by, so named from the tradition that she was born there in 1488. Princess Mary accepted as a wedding gift, a copy of "The Witch of Knaresborough," by Miss Frances Knowles-Foster. About two miles from Goldsborough is St. Robert's Cave, an anchorite's cell associated with the story of Eugene Aram.



WHERE THE CHRISTENING CEREMONY WILL TAKE PLACE AFTER MORNING SERVICE ON PALM SUNDAY: THE INTERIOR OF GOLDSBOROUGH CHURCH.



WHERE THE PATERNAL GRANDPARENTS OF PRINCESS MARY'S SON SIT IN GOLDSBOROUGH CHURCH: THE EARL OF HAREWOOD'S FAMILY PEW

The interesting air photograph in the centre shows a novel aspect of Goldsborough Hall, the Yorkshire home of Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles and Viscount Lascelles. At the time it was taken the house was undergoing repairs. Among trees on the right is a glimpse of the parish church. It was stated recently that the King had arranged to leave London on the 21st on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley, for the purpose of seeing the Grand National, and that his Majesty would thence proceed to Goldsborough on the 23rd or 24th.

Meanwhile, the Queen arranged to travel direct from London to Goldsborough on the 23rd, and join the King there, in readiness for the christening of Princess Mary's son on Palm Sunday. The ceremony will be conducted, after morning service at Goldsborough Church, by the Archbishop of York, in the presence of their Majesties, and the baby will be baptised, by the names of George Henry Hubert, in the same font as was his father, Viscount Lascelles. The royal party will then walk back to the house.

THE BATTLE OF THE BLUES: THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS; THEIR "STROKES" AND "COXES."

Drawings by Cecil Cutler, by courtesy of THE "SKETCH"; PHOTOGRAPHS BY S. AND G.



THE CAMBRIDGE STROKE: MR. T. R. D. SANDERS (ETON AND THIRD TRINITY).

CAMBRIDGE COX: MR. R. A. L. BALFOUR.



TO ROW AGAINST OXFORD IN THE SEVENTY-FIFTH



UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE ON MARCH 24: THE CAMBRIDGE CREW ROWING A TRIAL COURSE FROM PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.



TO ROW AGAINST CAMBRIDGE IN THE SEVENTY-FIFTH UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE ON MARCH 24: THE OXFORD CREW.



PHOTOGRAPHED DURING A PRACTICE ROW AT PUTNEY.



OXFORD COX: MR. G. D. CLAPPERTON.

THE OXFORD STROKE: MR. W. P. MELLEN (CONCORD, U.S.A., AND BRASENOSE).

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race of this year, which it was arranged to row on March 24 over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, starting at 5 p.m., is the seventy-fifth event. Of the previous races Oxford had won 39 and Cambridge 34, while in 1877 there was a dead-heat. During the war (1915-1919) there was no race. Those of the three following years (1920-22) were won by Cambridge. One interesting new feature of the present year's contest is that the Oxford "stroke" is an American, Mr. W. P. Mellen, who was at Middlesex School, Concord, U.S.A., before going up to Brasenose. A new boat built for Oxford proved too shallow, and shipped water when the crew came to practise at Putney. Another new boat, of deeper draught, was then built at short notice. At the time of writing, the crews are as follows: Oxford—Bow, P. C. Mallam (Lancing and Queen's); 2. P. R. Wace (King's School, Canter-

bury, and Brasenose); 3. A. C. Irvine (Shrewsbury and Merton); 4. R. K. Kane (Harvard, U.S.A., and Balliol); 5. G. J. Mower-White (Rugby and Brasenose); 6. J. E. Pedder (Shrewsbury and Worcester); 7. C. O. Nickalls (Eton and Magdalen); Stroke, W. P. Mellen (Middlesex School, Concord, U.S.A., and Brasenose); Cox, C. D. Clapperton (Magdalen College School and Magdalen). Cambridge: Bow, W. F. Smith (Shrewsbury and First Trinity); 2. F. W. Law (St. Paul's and Lady Margaret); 3. K. N. Craig (Cheltenham and Pembroke); 4. S. H. Hesp (Eton and Jesus); 5. B. G. Ivory (Bedales and Pembroke); 6. T. D. A. Collet (Oundle and Pembroke); 7. R. E. Morrison (Eton and Third Trinity); Stroke, T. R. B. Sanders (Eton and Third Trinity); Cox, R. A. L. Balfour (Eton and Third Trinity).—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]

THE "EGYPT" OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITY.

THE GREAT MAYA RUINS FOUND BURIED IN TROPICAL FORESTS.

By Dr. Sylvanus Griswold Morley, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the Chief Authority on Maya Hieroglyphics.

ON the continental bridge, midway between North and South America, there flourished during the first six centuries of the Christian Era the most brilliant aboriginal civilisation of the New World in pre-Columbian times—namely, that developed by the Maya Indians of Central America.

The general region occupied by this remarkable people is shown within the circle in the accompanying map, and comprises roughly southern Mexico, northern Guatemala, the western edge of Honduras, and the entire Crown Colony of British Honduras; but the heart, the intellectual and æsthetic centre, the area of maximum development, was what is now the Department or Province of Petén, Guatemala.

Fifteen centuries ago this was probably one of the most densely populated areas on the face of the globe. Hundreds of cities, towns, and villages dotted the countryside; great stone pyramids supporting lofty temples towered skyward; palaces and monasteries of many rooms clustered around paved courts, and plazas of great extent filled with beautifully sculptured monuments; everywhere was evidence of a highly organised society, and a people well on the road from savagery to civilisation.

But to-day, how different is the picture! Now this region, formerly so densely populated, is covered by a vast and uninhabited tropical forest, which has overwhelmed these cities, literally tearing their temples and palaces block from block with its mighty roots, and reducing these once stately structures to shapeless mounds of fallen stone and earth locked in the embrace of its giant trees.

There are no permanent settlements, and the only people who explore these trackless forests are the chicle-bleeders—who are in search of the gum of the chico-zapote tree; i.e., "chicle," from which chewing-gum is made—and the archaeologist. Strange bed-fellows these, half-castes and scientists, and yet if it were not for the former the latter could not carry on their investigations in this region.

It is the chicle-bleeder who first penetrates a new stretch of the bush, who locates the water-holes, who opens the trails, who brings in the mule-trains and furnishes the labour, and, finally, who carries out first notice of the discovery of new ancient cities from time to time as he pushes farther and farther back into the interior in search of chicle, from which the chewing-gum of American stenographers and baseball "fans" is made.

To stimulate this purely casual and side industry of the chicle-bleeder, the writer has been offering for the past five years rewards of twenty-five dollars each for the location of new ruined sites where there are hieroglyphic monuments, and this expedient has already resulted in the discovery of several large new cities and many smaller ones.

For the past two decades, archaeological expeditions sent out by different American scientific institutions have been exploring this region, finding new cities, and deciphering the dates presented in their hieroglyphic inscriptions; and from the mass of data thus obtained the chronological background of Maya history is gradually being reconstructed.

The ancient Maya have been called the "Egyptians of the New World," and not inaptly so, since they excelled all other native American peoples in architecture, sculpture, astronomy, chronology, and mathematics; and they were, moreover, the only American aborigines who developed a system of hieroglyphic writing.

In architecture and sculpture they were pre-eminent. They reared great pyramids of stone, sometimes 150 feet in height, and on the lofty summits they built their principal sanctuaries. Arranged around courts and plazas at the bases of these pyramids were the dwellings of the rulers, priests, and nobles, also built of stone, and elevated on terraces and platforms. The houses of

humbler folk were made of saplings roofed with palm-thatch, and literally stretched out for miles around these religious and civic centres in every direction.

Sculpture was largely confined to the embellishment of large stone monuments which were erected

at the ends of successive 1800-day periods called "hotuns," around the principal courts and plazas. The fronts were carved with representations of

means of it, they were able to differentiate any given day from every other within a period of more than 370,000 years—a truly amazing feat for any chronological system, ancient or modern. They had reached a conception of zero as a mathematical quantity, and devised three different symbols to express the same—an achievement upon which all higher mathematics necessarily rest—before the birth of Christ, probably half a millennium before its invention in India, and fully a millennium before its introduction into Europe by way of Spain.

But, one may well ask, what has happened to this great civilisation? What calamity so catastrophic as to have caused the utter abandonment of such great centres of population, where such prodigious labours have been freely expended? Why, to-day, does the desolation of a vast luxuriant tropical forest replace these former teeming haunts of men? The answer to this question, while by no means definitely settled, is, in the opinion of many who have studied the matter, including the writer, none other than that same plain homely fact which has stared us all so grimly in the face for the past seven years—namely, the high cost of living.

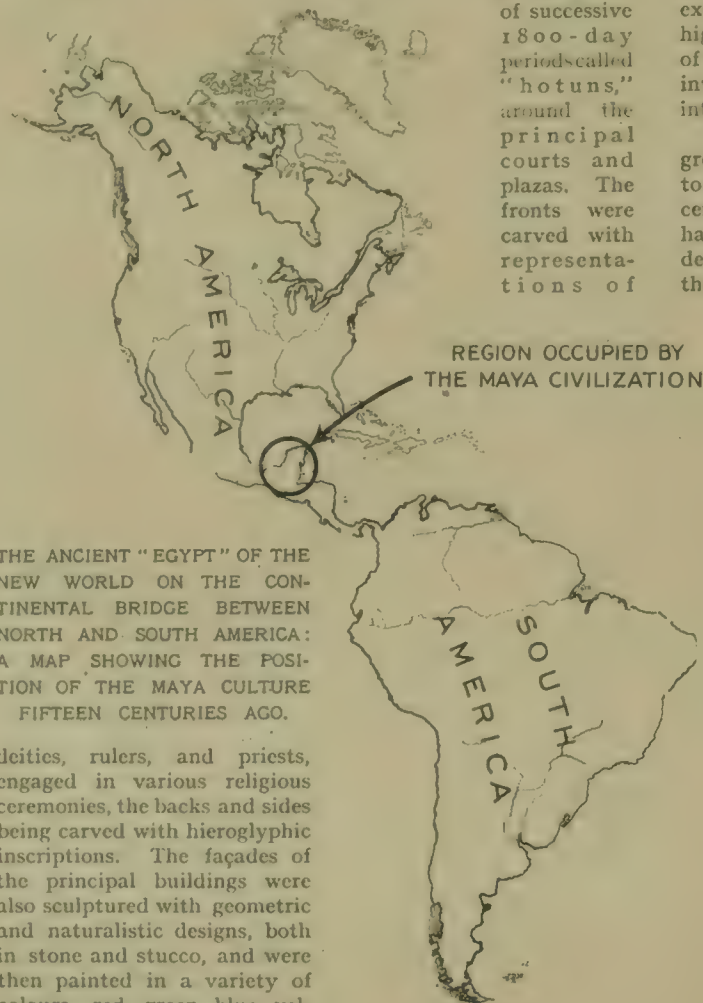
The Maya civilisation, briefly put, was based upon the cultivation of maize in a region of exceeding fertility; but their system of agriculture, unfortunately for them, was equally destructive. They did not cultivate as we understand the word; there was no turning of the soil, no ploughing, no harrowing, not even hoeing, and they used no fertiliser. Instead, they felled the bush at the end of the rainy season (January or February) and burned it at the end of the dry season (April or May), the maize being planted in holes made by sharply pointed sticks at the time of the first rains in May or June.

The following year any field planted the preceding season was allowed to rest, and another piece of the high bush was felled, burned, and planted; indeed, they did not replant a cornfield until it had grown up into woody bush again, a matter of three or four, or even more, years.

Under this system of agriculture, much of the total area available for cultivation must necessarily have lain idle, awaiting the return of sufficient woody growth to warrant felling it again; but even this was not its most serious defect. Repeated burnings such as these encouraged the growth of perennial grasses, and if continued long enough would have transformed, and probably did transform, the whole region from forest into grass lands, open, rolling savannahs; and when, finally, the high bush ceased to exist, agriculture, as practised by the ancient Maya, came to an end, and the people had to move elsewhere to avoid extinction by starvation.

This is precisely the catastrophe which overtook this highly gifted people, in the writer's opinion. By the end of the fifth century after Christ, it seems not improbable that the forests had been largely replaced in the vicinity of the principal cities by grass-lands, and that already the problem of finding high bush sufficiently near by was becoming acute. The sixth century probably witnessed the beginning of a great exodus northward into Yucatan, and southwards into the highlands of Guatemala, where in these new environments the Maya experienced a cultural and economic rejuvenation; passed through a Renaissance, only to decline again in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, probably because of the very same cause, and finally to fall an easy prey to the shock of the Spanish Conquest in the early decades of the sixteenth century.

The high cost of living, then, the too-great difficulty of getting their food supply to the ultimate consumer, was, the writer ventures to suggest, the cause of their downfall; a problem sufficiently grave at the present moment to move us to sympathy for this great ancient people who achieved so splendidly, and yet, in the end, who failed so signally. Has not their experience a biting lesson for the over-industrialised, underfed world of to-day?



THE ANCIENT "EGYPT" OF THE NEW WORLD ON THE CONTINENTAL BRIDGE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA: A MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE MAYA CULTURE FIFTEEN CENTURIES AGO.

deities, rulers, and priests, engaged in various religious ceremonies, the backs and sides being carved with hieroglyphic inscriptions. The façades of the principal buildings were also sculptured with geometric and naturalistic designs, both in stone and stucco, and were then painted in a variety of colours—red, green, blue, yellow, brown, black, and white.

Their knowledge of astronomy was extraordinary, equaling, if not excelling, that of the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians. They devised a mathematical system which employed two different kinds of numbers, the so-called "bar-and-dot numerals," which may be likened to our own Roman notation, and the "head numerals" (different types of the human head) which may be compared with our Arabic notation. (See the drawings on page 469.)

With this numerical system, the Maya recorded the dates of their principal events in a chronology which in some respects was far more accurate than our own, since, by



CHEWING-GUM IN ALLIANCE WITH ARCHÆOLOGY: CHICLE-BLEEDERS AS PIONEERS OF EXCAVATION—MEN WHO "BLAZE THE TRAIL" FOR THE SEEKERS OF DEAD CITIES IN THE DENSE FORESTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

As Dr. Sylvanus Morley explains in his article, the archaeologist seeking Maya ruins in the Central American bush depends on the chicle-bleeder to "blaze the trail." Above is seen a typical chicle (or chewing-gum) camp in a clearing of the Petén forests, near a water-hole. The camps consist of little more than shacks of palm-leaf, hastily thrown together, but yet surprisingly adequate as a protection against rain. Here the chicle is boiled in large kettles until it solidifies into pure chewing-gum, and it is then carried out by mule-trains to the edge of the bush. 200 pounds of chewing-gum to the mule.

Illustrations by Courtesy of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

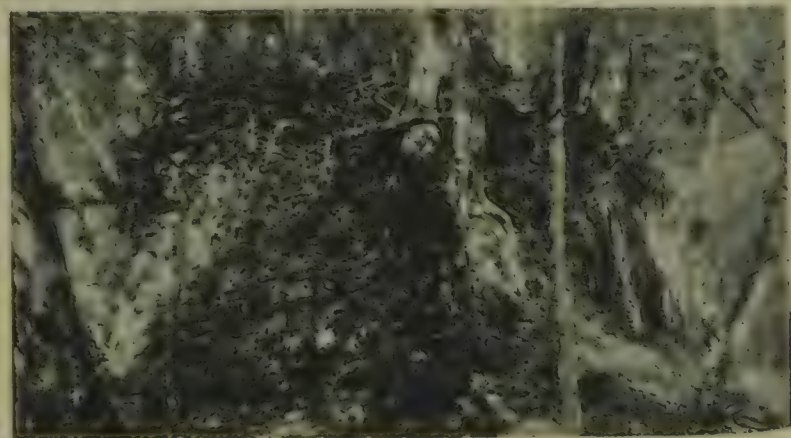
LOST ART WRESTED FROM JUNGLE: TEMPLES; SCULPTURE; NUMERALS.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY COURTESY OF DR. SYLVANUS G. MORLEY AND THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

	= 0		
	= 1		
	= 2		
	= 3		= 3+10=13
	= 4		= 4+10=14
	= 5		= 5+10=15
	= 6		= 6+10=16
	= 7		= 7+10=17
	= 8		= 8+10=18
	= 9		= 9+10=19
	= 10		
	= 11		
	= 12		
	= 13		

HEADS FOR FIGURES: MAYA "ARABIC" NUMERALS.

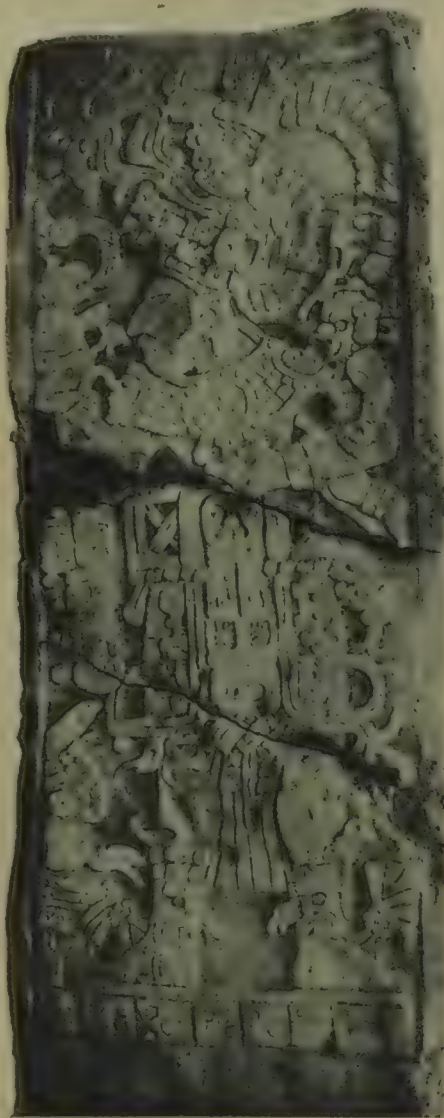
STRANGLED AND TORN IN THE CLUTCHES OF HUGE TREE-ROOTS: A TYPICAL MAYA TEMPLE RUIN IN A PETEN FOREST, GUATEMALA.



WITH LEVER BEAMS AND RAIL-JACK: RAISING MAYA MASONRY UPSET BY TROPICAL OVERGROWTH—OFTEN A MEANS OF DISCOVERING SCULPTURES.

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	= 90		= 100

DOTS AND BARS FOR FIGURES: MAYA "ROMAN" NUMERALS.



SEVENTH-CENTURY MAYA SCULPTURE: A PRIEST WITH A SMALL JAGUAR (DATE C. 630 A.D.) FROM XULTUN.



CARVED WITH STONE TOOLS, AND BUILT OF BLOCKS CARRIED TO HILL-TOPS BY MANUAL LABOUR: THE WONDERFUL FAÇADE OF A MAYA PALACE AT CHICHEN-ITZA, IN YUCATAN.

At the invitation of the Mexican State of Yucatan, a party of scientists of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, co-operating with the Museum of the American Indian, the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, and the Yucatan Archaeological Institute of New York, are now in Yucatan preparing for an expedition on a large scale next January to study the wonderful Maya ruins at Chichen-Itza, Uxmal, Ake, and Motul. This region is regarded as the Egypt of America, and likely to reveal treasures of art and architecture rivalling the recent discoveries at Thebes. It is said that at Chichen-Itza there are two ancient cities, the older one dating back from 1400 to 1500 years. Roads have now been constructed to

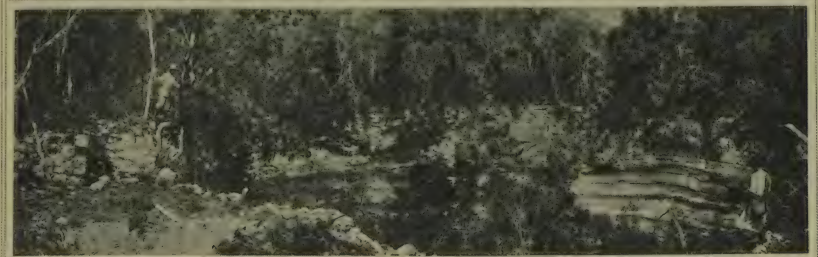
the ruins, which can be reached by motor in a few hours from Merida, the capital of Yucatan. The scientific party includes Dr. Sylvanus Morley (the author of our article on the opposite page), who is the greatest authority on Maya hieroglyphics and numerals. He compares their bar-and-dot system to Roman numerical notation, and the head system to Arabic. There are 14 types of heads, representing 0 to 13 inclusive, but 2 and 11 have not yet been deciphered. The numbers from 3 to 19 were formed by adding the lower jaw of 10 to the heads for 3 to 9. In the relief sculpture of a Maya priest holding a little jaguar, with a scroll issuing from its mouth, a smaller human figure stands below on the left.

A LOST CIVILISATION OF AMERICA: BALL-GAMES AND HUMAN SACRIFICES OF THE MAYA PYRAMID-BUILDERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF DR. SYLVANUS G. MORLEY AND THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.



WHERE THE PLAYER WHO DROVE THE BALL THROUGH A RING (AS SEEN ON THE RIGHT-HAND WALL) WAS REWARDED WITH ALL THE CLOTHING AND JEWELLERY OF THE SPECTATORS: THE GREAT BALL-COURT AT CHICHEN-ITZA, YUCATAN, FOR THE ANCIENT GAME OF "TLACHTLI."



WHERE, IN TIMES OF DROUGHT, THE FAIREST MAIDENS WERE HURLED OVER A PRECIPICE INTO THE WATERS BELOW, AND HAULED UP IF THEY SURVIVED, TO REVEAL THE PURPOSES OF THE GODS: THE CENOTE, OR POOL OF SACRIFICE, AT CHICHEN-ITZA.



A MAYA COUNTERPART TO THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT: THE CHIEF TEMPLE AT CHICHEN-ITZA, AT THE TOP OF A PYRAMID 100 FEET HIGH, AND REACHED BY FOUR BROAD STAIRWAYS—A SCENE OF SACRIFICES TO THE RAIN-GODS IN TIME OF DROUGHT.



A MAYA "PARTHENON": THE PRINCIPAL TEMPLE AT THE RUINS OF TULUM, IN YUCATAN, OVERLOOKING THE SAPPHIRE-BLUE CARIBBEAN SEA—SHOWING A MODERN MAYA INDIAN, A DESCENDANT OF THE BUILDERS, ON THE SECOND TERRACE TO THE LEFT OF THE STAIRWAY.

The western hemisphere has an antiquity of its own whose relics are as wonderful as those of Egypt, Assyria, or Babylonia, and even more mysterious. The lost Maya civilisation of Central America, described by Dr. Sylvanus Morley in his article on a previous page, has lain hidden for some 1500 years, not buried under desert sand, but choked amid a tangle of tropical vegetation. Its treasures are being gradually revealed from cities, temples, and pyjaces long concealed by the dense forest growth. Dr. Morley believes that the original Maya civilisation, which was based on maize-growing, dwindled through the failure of this essential product and finally fell a prey to the Spanish conquest. Describing the ball-court at Chichen-Itza (in the "National Geographic Magazine"), Dr. Morley writes: "In this immense court, large as a football field, a game of ball was played called 'tlachtli,' not unlike our modern game of 'basket-ball.' The player who succeeded in driving the ball through the ring attached to the centre of each wall (that on the right is still in its original position) had

forfeited to him by ancient custom all the clothing and jewellery of the spectators." Of the Cenote, or great Pool of Sacrifice, at Chichen-Itza, he says: "A great hole in the earth, 225 ft. in diameter, with perpendicular sides, dropping 70 ft. to the black mysterious water below, is fringed by the dense tropical forest. Here the Maya, in times of drought, formerly brought their most beautiful maidens, and from a little platform near the small shrine on the left of the picture hurled them into the depths below. If any survived the tremendous shock of this great drop and struggled to the surface of the water, ropes were let down to them and they were hauled out. . . . They were questioned by the priests as to what they had seen below; what the gods had in store for mankind. Would the following year bring forth rain and plenty, or drought and famine? For these girls were believed to have found out the answers to these questions from the rain-deities at the bottom of this pool."

BOOKS OF THE DAY

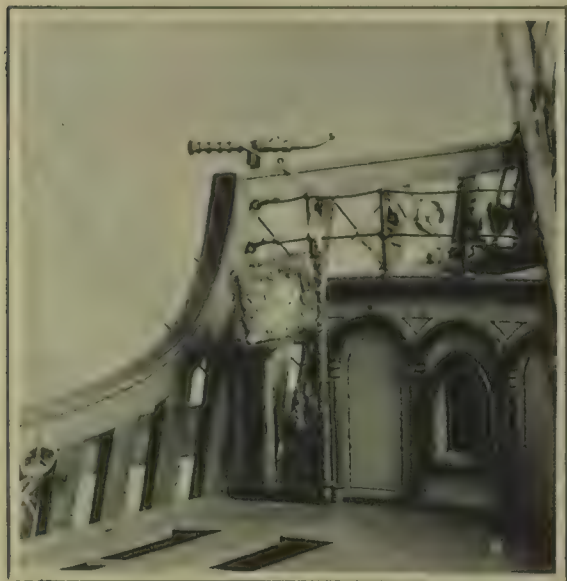
By J. D. SYMON.

LAST week, having outrun the constable who regulates space on this page, I had to postpone mention of several books that I had marked down to connect with the subject of Renaissance, old and new. One of these books reaches even further forward than the volume of essays predicting a rebirth for this distracted world, but it is only by implication that it foreshadows any renewal of earthly things. The author's intention, no doubt, is to forecast perfection that mankind may one day achieve; but, varying his former method, he goes outside our universe, and, instead of leaping forward to a vision of earth in some distant future, he imagines perfection already attained in a world parallel to ours, and, indeed, very close to it; a world into which we might pass if we could overcome the limitation of three-dimensional space. Mr. Wells's genius is equal to that conquest, and I envy him his secret, for it might have enabled me to baulk the constable, and force my quart into the pint pot of my former article.

The book is a delight in every way, not least that it marks a return to that earlier manner which gives Mr. Wells's genius its true, its finest opportunity. Thus we knew him first, and thus, I firmly believe, he builds for posterity—

O, it is wondrous how this writer here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of science,
Should force our soul so to his own conceit
That from its working sceptic sense is rapt
To fond belief . . .

It is in the pseudo-scientific romance that Mr. Wells justifies himself most fully as a magician.



SHOWING A MODEL OF THE STANDARD WHICH COLUMBUS PLANTED ON AMERICAN SOIL: OUTSIDE HIS CABIN IN THE "SANTA MARIA."

Near the cabin door is a small copy of a standard (symbolic of the royal powers conferred on Columbus) which he carried ashore when he landed in America.

And there, too, his imagination rises to poetry. The close of "The Time Machine," with its vision of a weary ocean and a dying sun, carries forward to a more grandiose and fantastic scale the immense loneliness of Teufelsdröckh's vigil at North Cape. And with the austere beauty of the Himalayan scene in "The World Set Free," with its little group of idealist research-workers dedicated to the healing of humanity, it is not too extravagant to compare that speech of Asia's in "Prometheus Unbound"—

And far on high the keen sky-cleaving mountains
From icy spires of sun-like radiance fling
The dawn—

and Asia's further vision of how "Science struck the thrones of earth and heaven . . . and the harmonious mind poured itself forth in all-prophetic song." Mr. Wells does not meddle with verse, but in his dreams of a fairer world he is often more poetical than some who do.

His new book, the first of its kind since "The World Set Free" (1914), is a pleasant variant of an old formula. Hitherto, Mr. Wells's beautiful people of the future have been projections of mankind, dwelling in a renovated Earth: his people of other planets—the Martians and the Selenites—have not been altogether lovely moulds of form. But in "MEN LIKE GODS" (Cassell; 7s. 6d.) he has discovered in another Universe a race of marvellous comeliness, "half-naked, loyng, natural, and Greek," akin presumably to man, but three thousand years ahead of him in

development. Yet his Utopia exists now in time and therefore in space all but next door.

Two wonderful creatures of Utopia, Arden and Greenlake, a man and a woman, lovers of science and of each other, had discovered how "to rotate a portion of their universe into the F dimension." Their experiment cost them their lives, but it whisked from earth into Utopia a worthy, tired little man, Mr. Barnstaple, sub-editor of a respectable weekly review, and certain other terrestrials. The transference recalls Hector Servadac's removal to the comet Gallia, but Wells gives Jules Verne many points in ingenuity and credibility. A comet grazing the earth and carrying people off is but a clumsy device compared with the gentle plausibility of a slip into another dimension.

Mr. Wells has never been so plausible. His machinery creaks not at all, and it never bedevils the understanding like "The Time Machine." One takes the story with the same delighted and goggling-eyed wonder with which one used to watch the coming out of a mysterious and unaccountable quantity in a process of co-ordinate geometry. I think it was known as "The Magical Equation to the Tangent," but to that I cannot now swear. It was said to indicate the existence of a fourth dimension, and that gave it a romantic interest to an idle person whose bent was literary rather than mathematical, and who straightway wrote a Ballade in the French manner with the lilting phrase, "the Magical Equation to the Tangent," as the refrain. That was long before the days of Einstein, who has made old romances of dimension seem tame by comparison with his.

Across the pages of "Men Like Gods" the shadow of Einstein falls, but passes lightly by, and no reader need fear that his enjoyment will be spoiled by abstruse mathematics. We move in a beautiful world, swept clear of dirt and disease germs, and so intellectually advanced that the Utopians can communicate thought without much aid from speech. Yet even there the human comedy still continues. Little Mr. Barnstaple, jaded with Earthly routine and seeking change and rest, finds it with a vengeance. But he is a sympathetic intelligence, and does not jar upon the Utopians. The comedy of contrast is supplied by the other transported Earthlings—a philosophical and sceptical Elder Statesman; a fanatical Imperialist Secretary for War; Freddy Mush, his Secretary, "awfully clever at finding out young poets and that sort of literary thing"; a society woman, a revue actress, a proselytising High Church clergyman, a profiteer peer, and two chauffeurs. These are the tempting ingredients, plus the amiable Utopian people. For the mixing of this delectable dish, apply direct to Mr. Wells. Never has his hand been so light.

Utopia rejuvenates Mr. Barnstaple to some extent, and we hope one day to hear more about the results of that process. It is, however, a side issue, not the main theme of the novel. An elaborate study in physical rejuvenation, rebirth, renaissance—call it what you will—of the individual and the clash of a being so renewed with her contemporaries who have no armour against age, has been made by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton in her new novel, "BLACK OXEN" (Murray; 7s. 6d.). Assuming that modern science really can give back thirty years to a woman of fifty-eight, we shall follow without misgiving the Countess Zattiany's great adventure, social and amorous, when she returned in the disguise of restored young womanhood to a New York that had known her as a girl.

Mrs. Atherton's sense of comedy, lightening her mordant satire, soon persuades the reader to believe in the extraordinary initial situation, or at least to cease worrying about probability. The characters are probable to life-likeness in an issue complicated by

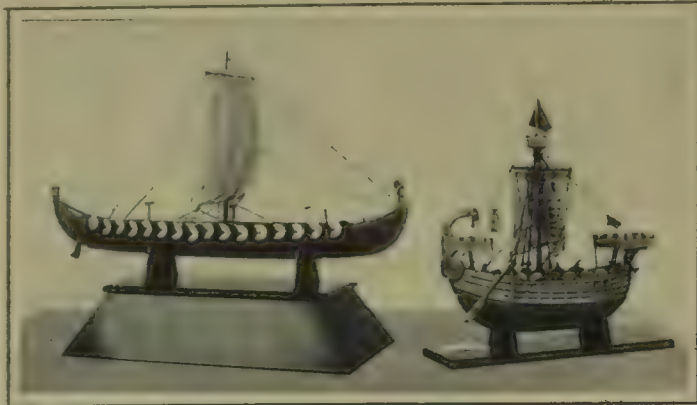
another and subtler struggle than that with fading contemporaries. Mme. Zattiany's mind had remained old.

Some readers, remembering what fate overtook

"She" in the end, may have expected that Mme. Zattiany would suddenly wither into decrepitude. But Mrs. Atherton rises above crude machinery: here the assertion of age is not physical, nor can it be called, in Mme. Zattiany's case, altogether a defeat. The American-Austrian had courage enough "to stand on the edge of the abyss, the last human being alive in Europe, and look down upon her expiring throes" before she should go over the abyss herself. But

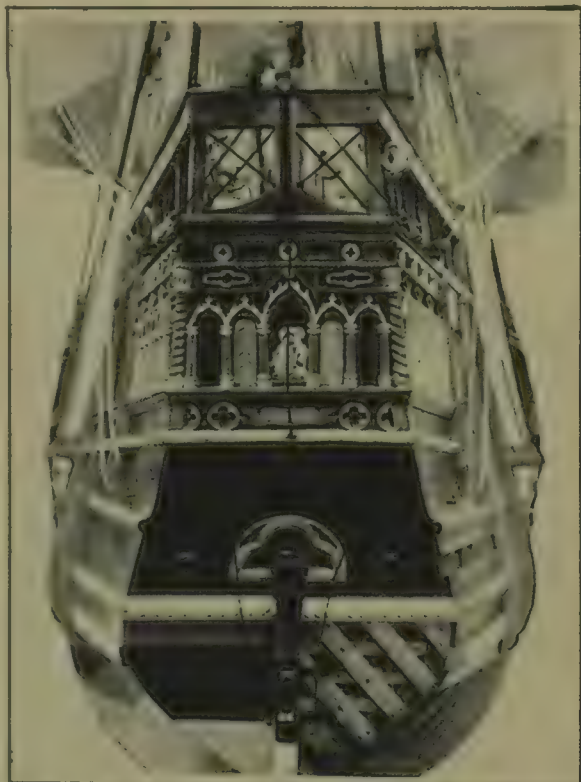
for one adventure her courage failed. What that adventure was, and how she tried at first to snatch it, is the warp and woof of this fantastic, yet realistic, story, the strange product of an age when all values are in flux, and men and women grope after some stable foundation for renewal.

As a *bonne bouche*, not at all inappropriate to follow the other two books, I would recommend "THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN," Mr. Compton Mackenzie's new novel (Secker; 7s. 6d.). The period is 1860 to 1920, and the story of the heroine's life advances by a decade at a time. Mr. Mackenzie has a marvellous sense of period and of transition from youth to age and from the old world to the new. He suggests the scene, the people, and the problems of each decade with an exquisite economy of words that sacrifices nothing of atmosphere. Many questions that a recent book, "The Coming Renaissance," discusses in the essays on the position



AS USED, PERHAPS, BY EARLY NORSE "DISCOVERERS" OF AMERICA: MODELS OF VIKING SHIPS EXHIBITED NEAR THAT OF COLUMBUS.

Norsemen, it is said, reached the American coast near Greenland about the tenth century, but have left no trace. The above models are part of a group representing types of primitive ships, placed in a wall-case of the Science Museum, near the model of the "Santa Maria."



THE GIFT OF SPAIN TO ENGLAND: A MODEL OF THE "SANTA MARIA," CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S HISTORIC SHIP—A VIEW OF THE STERN.

The model of the "Santa Maria," presented to this country by the Spanish Government, and now in the Science Museum at South Kensington, was illustrated in our number for March 17. In the above photograph (on the right below) part of the outer skin of the hull is removed to show the system of timber construction.

Photographs taken specially for "The Illustrated London News."

of women find living examples in Mr. Mackenzie's study of social ethics touched to the fine issues of romance. The story moves like some Victorian symphony gradually modulated into the Georgian key.

A WOMAN BREAKS THE RECORD FOR WYE SALMON: A 59½-POUNDER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HEREFORD PHOTO. AGENCY.



WITH HER GIANT SALMON LANDED AFTER A TWO HOURS' STRUGGLE: MISS DOREEN DAVEY, AND HER FATHER, MAJOR G. W. DAVEY, WHO HELPED HER DURING THE LATER STAGES.

Some of the finest catches of salmon have of late been made by women. In our issue of October 21 last we illustrated a 64-pounder caught in the Tay (a rod-and-line record for that river) by Miss Georgina Ballantine. The above photograph illustrates an equally notable performance by a young Herefordshire sportswoman, Miss Doreen Davey, daughter of Major G. W. Davey, of Kinnersley Castle. Her salmon, which is easily the rod-and-line record for the Wye, was caught in the lower Winforton Waters (her father's property), about 15 miles from Hereford, on March 13. "Using an aluminium minnow," writes our correspondent, "Miss Davey hooked her fish at about 5.50 p.m., at a picturesque spot known as Cow

Pound. At that time she was only accompanied by her chauffeur, who also acts as gaffer, but later on her father arrived to relieve her when her arms began to tire. The fish put up a tremendous struggle, and it was not until a few minutes before eight o'clock that it was eventually landed. It was a cock salmon of beautiful proportions, weighting 59½ lb. and measuring 52½ in. in length and 29 in. in girth. Its age was estimated at about six years. The record was previously held by Mr. J. Wyndham Smith, of Aramstone, Ross, who on one day in 1914 killed two big salmon, the heavier of which was 51 lb. A 62½-lb. fish was caught in a net at Chepstow in 1895."

GRAND NATIONAL "SPILLS" EXPLAINED: AN "OBSTACLE" RACE OVER A UNIQUE COURSE; THE NEW PIECE OF "PLOUGH."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY

SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE CANAL TURN (FENCES 8 AND 24). A 5-FT. THORN FENCE WITH DITCH ON TAKE-OFF SIDE. 6 FT. WIDE AND 11 FT. HIGH GUARD RAIL: TRIMMING THE FENCE BEFORE THE GRAND NATIONAL.



VALENTINE'S BROOK (9 AND 23). A 5-FT. 12 IN. THORN FENCE, WITH A NATURAL BROOK ON FAR SIDE 21 FT. WIDE, AND A DROP OF 6 FT. 1 IN.—A FAVOURITE SPOT FOR SPECTATORS.

THE WATER JUMP (10): AN "OBSTACLE" 16 FT. WIDE OVER ALL WITH 3 FT. THORN FENCE, AND WATER 12 FT. WIDE BY 3 FT. DEEP (SEE DOUBLE-PAGE DRAWING).



AN INNOVATION THIS YEAR DESIGNED TO STRING OUT THE "PLOUGH" SECTION BETWEEN THAT

COMPETITORS AT THE FIRST FENCE: PART OF THE NEW FENCE AND THE STARTING-POINT



THE VIEW-POINT FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL PREPARED FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES: BUILDING A NEW STAND—SHOWING A PONTOON BRIDGE CONNECTED WITH IT.



THE FIRST "OPEN DITCH" (3 AND 19): A 5-FT. THORN FENCE, WITH DITCH ON TAKE-OFF SIDE 6 FT. WIDE, AND 11 FT. GUARD RAIL IN FRONT.



BECHEN'S BROOK (6 AND 22). A 5-FT. THORN FENCE, WITH NATURAL BROOK ON FAR SIDE, 21 FT. WIDE, AND DROP OF 6 FT. 4 IN.—DANGEROUS FOR A SHORT JUMP.

It has often been asked why so many horses usually come to grief in the Grand National. A writer in the "Observer," discussing the reasons, points out that (1) the fences are not unfairly large, and that a good hunter schooled a few times over steeplechase fences can jump the course without undue effort; (2) it is not customary to school horses over fences quite as high as they will meet in a race, for fear of over-strain; (3) the style of steeplechasing and the character of courses have changed from the "hunting country" type (now confined to point-to-points) to the galloping course with standardised obstacles, and few modern steeplechase jockeys have ever hunted. "Why," he asks, "do so few horses get round? It is simply because the course is unique, and outside the routine and daily training of horses and jockeys. And it cannot be otherwise. 'It isn't a steeplechase; it's a—obstacle race!'" remarked a rider returning

on foot a few years back. . . . The majority of horses do not fall from hitting the fences, but from over-jumping and rolling over on landing. The drop, and the extra inches that a horse puts in to clear the strong fences, acting on the unbalanced style of modern jumping, is a reason of a great part of the grief. . . . But there is another factor. . . . Riders in the National go to the post not by any means relishing the task." Their anxiety, it is suggested, communicates itself to their horses. The total distance of the Grand National course is 4 miles 856 yards, and the first 14 of the 16 fences are jumped twice. The order of the fences illustrated above is indicated by numbers in brackets. This year the only alteration in the course was that the ground from the start to the first fence was ploughed, to make heavier going and so "string out" the competitors, and prevent crowding. The race was worth £10,000 to the winner.

THE "DERBY" OF STEEPLECHASING: THE GRAND NATIONAL—A TYPICAL SCENE AT "THE WATER."

DRAWN BY LIONEL EDWARDS.



AN "OBSTACLE" THAT USUALLY ACCOUNTS FOR A FEW "SPILLS" IN THE GRAND NATIONAL, ALTHOUGH NOT OF EXCEPTIONAL SIZE OR WIDTH:

THE WATER JUMP ON THE AINTREE COURSE DURING THE MOST FAMOUS OF STEEPLECHASES.

"The Water at Aintree," writes Mr. Lionel Edwards in a note on his drawing, "is not of exceptional size or width, but it generally accounts for a horse or two, so the scene I have depicted is of normal occurrence." The water jump, it may be added, is 16 ft. wide over all, with a thorn fence (of gorse) 3 ft. high by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and a 12-ft. stretch of water 3 ft. in depth. On another double-page in this number we give photographs of several of

the principal fences in the Grand National course, with a note on its peculiar difficulties and the reasons why such a large proportion of the competitors generally come to grief. The new piece of "plough" between the starting-point and the first fence, designed to "string out" horses and prevent crowding, is also illustrated there.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.)

FOUGHT BEFORE THE DUKE OF YORK AND HIS SCOTTISH BRIDE: THE BATTLE OF THE ROSE AND THE THISTLE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



An Englishman
in a tight
corner.



A Scotsman away with the ball.



A Scotsman
in a tight
corner.



A throw-in to a line-out



Tackling a Scotsman



well backed-up.



A.T.Voyce scoring the winning try for England



A loose scrum near the English touch-line.



Scotland gets over the line but fails to score.



A pass that gave Scotland a try.

SCOTLAND LOSES A CHANCE TO REGAIN THE CALCUTTA CUP: THE ENGLAND V. SCOTLAND

The Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon were the principal figures among 30,000 spectators at the great "Rugger" match between England and Scotland, played at Inverleith, near Edinburgh, on March 17. It was one of the most exciting and evenly contested games on record. Both sides scored two tries, and England's victory was due to the fact that one of their tries was converted into a goal by a brilliant place-kick from a difficult angle, while neither of the Scottish tries was converted, though one was comparatively easy. England thus won by a goal and a try (6 points) to two tries (6 points). The winning try was scored for England by A. T. Voyce, when Scotland was leading by three points, about a quarter of an hour before the finish, and the fine place-kick was made by W. E. G. Luddington. In the photographs, the English players may be distinguished by their white jerseys with rose badges, and

INTERNATIONAL "RUGGER" MATCH, WON BY ENGLAND THROUGH SUPERIOR PLACE-KICKING.

the Scotsmen by dark jerseys with thistle badges. The teams were as follows: England—T. E. Holliday, back; C. N. Lowe, E. Myers, H. M. Locke, and A. M. Smallwood, three-quarter backs; W. J. A. Davies (captain), and C. N. Keshaw, half-backs; W. W. Wakefield, W. E. G. Luddington, E. R. Gardner, A. T. Voyce, F. W. Sanders, R. Cove-Smith, G. S. Conway, and A. F. Elaksson, forwards. Scotland—D. Drysdale, back; A. Brewster, E. McLaren, A. L. Cross (captain), and E. H. Liddell, three-quarter backs; S. B. MacQueen and W. E. Byles, half-backs; J. M. Emswiler, J. C. Buchanan, L. M. Stuart, E. S. Innes, J. R. Lawrie, D. M. Bertram, M. McPherson, and A. K. Stevenson, forwards. The referee was Mr. T. H. Vile (Wales). Before the match the Duke of York lunched with the players and officials, and on the ground he and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon had a great welcome from the crowd.

Pearls and Preciosities: Gems of Ceylon.

"CINNAMON AND FRANGIPANNI." By ASHLEY GIBSON.*

CEYLON, the Isle of Sweet Savours, scented by good red earth and the breeze-borne "flavourings of cinnamon and frangipanni, of vanilla, coconut, and musk," is a true Tom Tiddler's ground. Yet its gemming industry has been tottering on the verge of bankruptcy for years, a gaily decked, emaciated figure enticing thousands of potential tillers of the soil from Adam's vital business and enriching none save interloping Moormen from over seas. Mr. Ashley Gibson confesses his difficulty in assigning cause for this; but he suspects native lack of initiative and official apathy, and he should know!

As it is, the curious traveller a little learned in such matters, and given caution and pluck properly blended, may profit him and add to his collection stones of beauty if not of great price. Our author's picture is alluring.

"You can acquire a treasure of authentic gems in Ceylon, by which I mean enough to stock a decent jeweller's shop, for about the price of a new hat. . . . Perhaps I had better qualify this by stating that your bargains will not include 'freak' stones, Koh-i-Nurs, Hope Diamonds, or roc's egg rubies and sapphires; but it is the plain truth that if you buy judiciously you can fill your pockets with goodish small stones of every other precious species barring diamonds, emeralds, opals, and a few exotic rarities, for no more rupees than the money-changer on the jetty will push over to you in exchange for a five-pound note."

Even, if you are familiar with the game, you may get your capital in exchange for patience! You have but to witness a certain type of deal. Here is the manner of it. You must watch the assessing of value by the "ancient rite of the secret hand-clasp, which it should be noted here is the invariable procedure for pricing any gem in Ceylon, and nothing will induce a dealer engaged in any branch of the jewel trade to depart therefrom. No words whatever are exchanged during the business. Buyer and seller, or it may be the two joint assessors, hold each the other's paw, cover hands and wrists with a cloth, some kind of masonic inter-communication ensues of which the nature is not apparent to the bystander, and the bargain is made or the price fixed. When a real transaction is effected, any stranger present has a right to a commission on the proceeds, presumably as the price of his silence."

And what fascinating "fires" you may see. First there is the glow of sapphires mined within fifty miles of where you stand. "These cerulean and midnight blues you know, but can those shimmering glories of violet, green, apricot, and blood purple be also sapphires? Verily, they are, for your Ceylon sapphire is a protean beauty. Even your King Topaz, Oriental Topaz (*Padmarachm* of the Sinhalese), Orange Ruby, call it what you will, that scintillating wonder as big as a young potato, is in reality none of these things, but merely a camouflaged sapphire." Then there are the "star-stones"—sapphires and rubies both—"shifting and glinting on the curious semi-translucent ground of dove-grey or lilac-blue (with the rubies it will be a strange red, not unlike the red-currant when the berry grows a trifle *passée*) is the perfect, unmistakable six-sided star."

And, next, the cymophane, the true cat's-eye, known in the land of its birth in a thousand grades. "The best have a strange greenish-yellow lustre, and the longitudinal ray gapes hungrily, incandescent, dazzling. Such gems have the diabolic beauty of some of the larger *felidae*, the black panther or the ocelot. 'Chatoyant' is a good word as jewellers' currency goes."

So to the rare spessartite, "that peerless variety of it burning with a fiery orange red of singular brilliance, an exquisite jewel all but unknown in commerce"; to iolite, "another rarity, wrongly called 'water-sapphire';" aquamarines of sea-green and blues, twins of the emerald, in that both are beryls; alexandrites, "found first in Russia upon a Tsar's birthday, of a dull leaf-green by day and a sullen raspberry by night"; tourmalines which, if dull, can be made brilliant by the X-rays; spinels of the corundum group; the humble garnet; moonstones,

"lowly handmaids of the greater gems, the ladies Sapphira, Esmeralda, and Rubina, and dames though of lesser degree still within the purple."

Most interesting of all: the pearls. Mr. Gibson begins by being "topical" about them. He discusses the "culture" pearls of Japan, as opposed to the "wild" pearls—to use the distinction adopted by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. He tell us, for instance, of Mr. John Solomon, of New York, who contends that "the new type of culture pearls are not

natural Japanese pearl, a point which one would like to see put to the proof."

The culture of pearls, it may be added, is an outstanding thing. Mr. Gibson describes it thus: "Briefly, the process can be summarised as the manufacture, from the live epithelium [cell tissues] removed from the cuticle of one oyster, of an artificial pearl sac, and the transplanting of this sac, now charged with the artificial nucleus of the 'culture' pearl that is to be, into the sentient tissues of another oyster, who is then dropped back into the sea to finish the job properly." Think of the amazing surgical skill required—misused skill, many will argue. "Watch, please, the little yellow man handle this naked and defenceless jelly as tenderly as if it were a new-born infant. Pop in the middle of the quivering blob goes a five-grain globule of mother-of-pearl, a tiny scalpel whittles out a disc of filmy epithelium with lightning quickness, prizes it ever so tenderly from the tissue beneath, folds up the edges and brings all over (hast seen the apple in process of getting into the dumpling?). The fairy reticule, now filled and bulging, is whipped about the neck with a thread of fairy silk. You must remember that the whole thing has taken seconds merely, and that the operator's material is many times more friable and tenuous than the finest tissue-paper known." Follows, the placing in the second oyster: an operation equally uncanny.

To turn, however, to the "real thing." "The life of a normal oyster is eight years at most, and his capabilities of producing a marketable pearl only become developed in the latter half of his existence." And there is no such thing as a "Ceylon-bred" oyster. The Ceylon oyster is a nomad, caught by the Sinhalese only in March and April, "no true oyster, but a somewhat stuck-up cousin merely of the plebeian British mussel." When he is six weeks old or so, and nature requires him to retire below the surface of the water and establish a permanent home, he sinks in the hope of encountering something solid. If he be lucky he dodges death in sand or mud, and finds himself on rock or coral or a submarine bar of detritus. "It is here that he sets to work to produce pearls, not for amusement or vanity, but by way of a plot to checkmate the activities of a tiny parasite in his inside. The longer this duel goes on the bigger grows the pearl. . . . When his eight years are up the oyster dies a natural death, his byssus rots from the rock, his jaws gape asunder, sea beasts and the deep sea currents scatter his remains abroad, and maybe a pearl, fit perhaps for the aigrette of a Shahzada, sinks irrevocably into the ooze. Or an extra large pearl in an awkward part of his anatomy may bring about his premature decease, when the result is the same."

The diver prevents this loss of gems. "No diving dress for you Arab or your Tamil, not even the horn nose-clip without which no Bahrein diver ever ventures below the surface; they do but hold their nostrils with finger and thumb of the left hand during the quick downward rush on the weighted rope, then swim freely hither and thither a foot or two from the sea-bottom. . . . A basketful of oysters is gathered while their pent-up breath holds (with a Tamil not more than a minute, but with an Arab half as long again), and each strange figure soars skyward."

The dangers are many; amongst them, too long a stay below, very occasional sharks, the venomous filaments of the giant jelly-fish, the medusa. But the catches are worth while—although few super-pearls are yielded—despite the tradition which ascribes to Sinhalese waters the pearls of Cleopatra's earrings and the pearl Julius Cæsar gave to the mother of Brutus. The only "record" in the last fifty years was a black specimen sold in New York for something like £5000.

All of which touches meagrely upon but one generous phase of Mr. Gibson's book; the others are equally expert, equally enlightening, equally intriguing, whether they deal with history or legend, the strange buried cities, beasts and super-beasts, Sinhalese life as it was and is, or the beauties of Ceylon, her coast, and her waters. Assuredly "Cinnamon and Frangipanni" will not only be read, but remembered and read again. Amongst its peers, it should be a Best-Seller. E. H. G.



THE HOLY OF HOLIES OF ALL THE BUDDHIST PILGRIMS OF THE WORLD: THE DALADA MALIGAWA, OR TEMPLE OF THE TOOTH, AT KANDY.

"The Tooth," says Mr. Gibson, "is not only not the tooth of the Buddha, but not a human tooth at all. The polished tush, in fact, of some pig or boar that roamed the Kandyan jungles perhaps some four hundred years ago." The original was certainly destroyed by the Portuguese in the middle of the sixteenth century.

only true pearls, but are intrinsically likely to be as superior to the natural product as are the artificially cultivated varieties of the horse, the ox, the pineapple, the cabbage, or the rose. . . . Hatton Garden experts and others claim to be able to detect any Japanese culture pearl placed among a parcel of natural pearls. Mr. Solomon admits that this can be



IN THE LAND OF CINNAMON AND FRANGIPANNI: BUDDHA—CARVED IN THE LIVING ROCK.

Illustrations from "Cinnamon and Frangipanni," by Courtesy of the Author and of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Dodd.

done by any expert, but states that this is only on account of the greenish-yellow tinge of all pearls ripening in Japanese waters, a peculiarity shared with the product of the Venezuelan fisheries. Arguing from this, one would assume that the expert cannot distinguish the Japanese culture pearl from the

*"Cinnamon and Frangipanni: Ceylon, the Isle of Sweet Savours." By Ashley Gibson. Illustrated. (Chapman and Dodd; 21s. net.)

CARUSO'S £30,000 ART COLLECTION: EXQUISITE ENAMELS AND BRONZES.

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.



SOLD FOR £520: AN ITALIAN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BRONZE STATUETTE (9 IN. HIGH) AKIN TO LEONE LEONI (1509-1590).



ENCIRCLED WITH PEARLS: AN OLD SWISS GOLD WATCH SIGNED "FRÈRES VEIGNEUR À GENÈVE."



PADUAN WORK OF THE EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A BRONZE HORSE (6½ IN. HIGH).



SOLD FOR £420: A VENETIAN SIXTEENTH-CENTURY BRONZE INKSTAND WITH LION SUPPORTING THE MEDICI ARMS.



SOLD FOR £400: A BRONZE (5½ IN. HIGH) MORGANTE, DWARF OF COSIMO MEDICI, AS BACCHUS, BY GIOVANNI BOLOGNA.



SOLD FOR £400: A VENETIAN SIXTEENTH-CENT. BRONZE DOOR-KNOCKER (12½ IN.), ASCRIBED TO SANSOVINO.



SOLD FOR £440: AN EARLY SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LIMOGES ENAMEL PLAQUE (7½ BY 6½ IN.) BY NARDON PÉNICAUD.



A FRENCH EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GOLD-AND-ENAMEL MEMORANDUM CASE.



ONE OF TWO SOLD FOR £1600: A SIXTEENTH-CENT. LIMOGES ENAMEL PLAQUE, "ALEXANDER RECEIVING TRIBUTE," BY JEAN III. PÉNICAUD.

Enrico Caruso, the great Italian tenor, who died on August 2, 1921, was an enthusiastic collector of antique art treasures. His collection was particularly rich in Limoges enamels, watches, Italian bronzes, and antique glass, and included also rare books, miniatures, and numerous portraits and caricatures, many of them done by himself. The sale of the collection, on behalf of Dorothy Caruso and of his family, took place recently in New York, on March 5—8, at the American Art Galleries, conducted by the American Art Association. The total proceeds

were 151,147 dollars, or more than £30,000, and of this sum the Limoges enamels, watches, and bronzes realised 87,609 dollars (or £17,500). By the courtesy of the American Art Association, we are able to reproduce here some of the most important items, from the exquisitely and abundantly illustrated catalogue which they published for the occasion, in itself a work of art as well as a valuable record. Among other high prices was £560 for a pair of bronze candlesticks. The left-hand lower illustration shows an "Adoration of the Magi."

AT THE OLDEST ENGLISH SCHOOL OF MUSIC: LIFE AT THE R.A.M.

DRAWINGS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC: (1) THE GOETZ LIBRARY; (2) THE LADY STUDENTS' WAITING-ROOM; (3) THE PORTER'S LODGE; (4) THE LENDING LIBRARY; (5) THE MEN STUDENTS' WAITING-ROOM.

The Royal Academy of Music, which celebrated its centenary last year, is the oldest of all the schools devoted to musical education in this country. It was founded in 1822, mainly through the efforts of the eleventh Earl of Westmorland, and enjoyed the patronage of George IV., who granted it a Royal Charter in 1830. The school started in 1823 with only twenty students, whereas now the number is over 600. It is an interesting fact that the house in which the R.A.M. began—and remained until 1911—No. 4, Tenterden Street, Hanover

Square—was in 1823 the town house of the second Earl of Carnarvon, great-grandfather of the discoverer of Tutankhamen's tomb. The foundation-stone of the present fine building in Marylebone Road was laid by the late Lord Strathcona on July 14, 1910, and it was formally opened by Prince Arthur of Connaught on June 22, 1912. Further extension is now urgent, as explained on page 483, and in our issue of March 10. The Goetz Library, illustrated above, was founded in memory of Angelina Goetz.—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]

PLANNING TO BUILD AN OPERATIC TRAINING THEATRE: THE R.A.M.

DRAWINGS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



R.A.M. STUDENTS AT WORK: (1) MUSIC DICTATION AND SIGHT-SINGING; (2) AN "ELEMENTS OF MUSIC" CLASS; (3) BALLET-DANCING PRACTICE; (4) REFRESHMENTS BEFORE ORCHESTRAL PRACTICE.

Many eminent musicians have been students and teachers at the Royal Academy of Music, which is appealing for funds to build an operatic training theatre. Sir William Sterndale Bennett, the famous composer, became Principal in 1866. The present Principal, Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, who was appointed in 1888, has brought the Academy to a position of international importance. The Duke of Connaught is President of the Academy; the Chairman of the Committee of Management is Mr. Philip L. Agnew. As the illustrations in this

and our previous number indicate, the training at the R.A.M. covers a very wide range, and comprises every branch of musical accomplishment. Besides all kinds of instrumental music and singing, the subjects taught include drama and dramatic elocution, operatic singing and acting, deportment, fencing, physical drill, and dancing. There are abundant opportunities of advancement for promising students, in the form of 64 scholarships and exhibitions, and 61 memorial and other prizes.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.]

The World of Women



Green gabardine ornamented with white embroidery makes this novel coat from Harrods, Knightsbridge. It is worn over a white gabardine shirt piped with green.

I DO not remember Londonderry House having ever been lent before for a charity ball. It was several times lent by the late Marchioness for the annual sale of the Royal Irish Industries Association, held on St. Patrick's Day each year in some well-known London family mansion now another link with the country brokers. The fine rooms were at their most imposing last week, when filled by a brilliant assemblage for the Women's Legion Ball. Lady Londonderry is one of those who, being loyal to her friends, find them more than willing to support her in any scheme for good. The loyalty of Service women and men she secured by her good and consistent work for them during the war. She was Administrator of the Women's Legion, and it was the nucleus of women war-workers, and all that they accomplished. The ball was, of course, a great success.

No one present would have thought that anything but a very brilliant private entertainment was in progress. Lady Londonderry was herself wearing a lovely gown—a soft pink, shimmering with silver. A diamond tiara, three graduated diamond ornaments forming a vest of these gems, and other of the famous family jewels made her look quite a picture of a great lady receiving her guests. These were, for the most part, private friends of the hostess. There was room for many couples to dance in the long ball-room, which widens out into a sort of annexe at the top. The famous "Embassy" Band made the dancers happy. Those who did not dance found plenty to do looking at lovely things and interesting pictures. The latest of these is a fascinating portrait by Laszlo of Lady Mary Stewart, the two-year-old daughter of the house. It was on an easel in the Red Drawing-room opposite the ball-room, where was a buffet for the refreshing of the weary dancers. The little lady in a white frock refreshed eyes weary and otherwise.

It is a delightful thing, and took the artist only two hours to do. The pretty wee girl is very likewhats Theresa Marchioness of Londonderry was. A lady who remembers her when she was about six, says this grandchild of hers is most extraordinarily like her. The scene in the big dining-room on the ground floor at supper-time was gay and beautiful. The room, of fine proportions, is panelled in dull wood—walnut, I think—and the

graceful mouldings are gilded. There were dozens of oval tables and silver bowls filled with rose-red carnations on each.

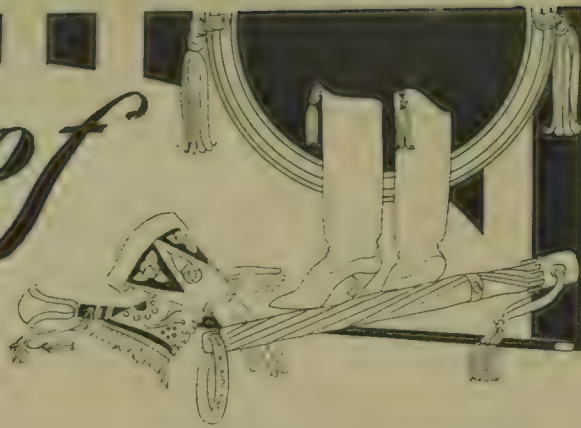
Sir David Murray had a special Private View of the 114th Exhibition of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours. A large number of his friends and admirers turned up, and he was about talking to group after group of friends. The Earl and Countess of Aylesford were there, and Earl Cathcart and the Earl and Countess of Strafford, and hosts of well-known art-lovers. The pictures were very cheery and bright, in delightful contrast to the day. A few people were looking at them with evident pleasure—most were criticising. I could not help thinking, (although they have not the remotest connection with Sir David Murray, but with his guests certainly) of



A beige wool marocain three-piece suit, with a Paisley crêpe-de-Chine bodice, which stands to the credit of Harrods.

some lines I read recently: "The artist is a horrid man; He will not do the things he can: He does the things he cannot do, And we all attend the private view!" Private-viewers are odd crowds.

The smartest hats of the coming season will be of strictly medium size. This will be a great convenience. A girl in a crowded carriage, going to the Grand Military at Sandown, had a hat of sunshade-like proportions. It received quite a number of knocks and pushes, and its wearer's temper wore thin; while the offenders were also somewhat irritated. When the wearers of wide-brimmed hats have the outer of the so-called double seats on the latest omnibuses, and of necessity overflow into the gangway, there is ruffling of the atmosphere of peace every time the conductor comes along for "Any more fares, please!" or a passenger goes past to a seat. Even the higher grades of Peeresses are at times pleased to travel by bus, and not even blue blood can permit its hat to be knocked to one side, with a



consequent loss of dignity, without showing a tendency to boil.

Of the forming of clubs there is no end. It is in some sense a solution of the housing problem, for great mansions which used to put up one family with its retinue are now regular rabbit warrens by day and dormitories by night. The latest club, called "The Garden," is domiciled in the spacious but somewhat gloomy house built by Lord Leconfield's father at the Curzon Street corner of Chesterfield Gardens, and next, although not very near, to Chesterfield House. It will be devoted to garden-lovers and their interests, and will be somewhat exclusive. Others there are in big houses, formerly belonging to the rich and great, where girls can live very comfortably and very cheaply, and in the very best parts of London. This breaking-up of big houses into requirements for several families will extend to the country; but not in the club connection, rather in a co-operative one.

Wanting servants and obtaining none, a friend, acting on the advice of her male proprietor, whose meals were suffering from an inadequate domestic staff, advertised at the close of her requirements: "Silk stockings and shoes found, and kinema money given." She was snowed under with applications, and made a selection that seems all right. Two pairs of silk stockings—good ones—one pair of shoes a quarter, and 1s. 6d. a week kinema money, seems a simple solution of a difficult problem. "Of course, the minxes never wear their nice stockings or shoes in the house," remarked my friend. No doubt the young women, on their part, feel that they are pioneers wrestling for their class something from the mistress caste. However they feel, the report at present is "quite satisfactory"; and that it is cheap at the price, most house mothers will agree.

A. E. L.



Harrods have chosen sand-coloured crêpe marocain for this attractive three-piece suit.



A lovely French three-piece model to be seen at Harrods. Silk gabardine is the material, and desert brown is the colour. (See page 492.)



BUCHANAN'S



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The policy of JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., and their Associated Companies has always been to bond considerably in excess of their yearly sale requirements, with the result that they are in the exceptional position of possessing the Largest Stocks of Matured Scotch Malt Whiskies; this enables them to guarantee a continuance of the very high standard of quality of their Brands.

The World of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.

MRS. LANGTRY.—AN ENGLISH THEATRE ON THE RIVIERA.

IT always amuses me when I find that the "World of the Theatre" in *The Illustrated London News* prophesies with the same success as Old Moore of the "Almanac" (and, I am glad to say, less ghastly

the *Express*; what Gerald du Maurier says, and Sybil Thorndike, and Leon M. Lion?" "Yes, isn't it glorious? You have no idea how happy I feel, and if somebody will make me a reasonable proposal—

I am reasonable, you know—I am ready. But—I cannot risk. I've always given and lost much, I must take now. I won't be a manageress; I want an engagement." And, looking at her lithe figure, her animated face, her witching smile, and listening to the verve with which she uttered every word, I could not help saying: "I feel sure that if a manager offers you the right part you will draw all London." And she interposed quietly: "And I am a much better actress now than I ever was. My memory acts like a charm.

memorise; that I would love to act in London, and that England is still the land of my heart's desire!"

"Madam," I said, "I will be your humble herald, and send it forth that the Jersey Lily is radiant in second blooming!" And then we conversed, and she "reminisced" in that rare brilliancy of wit, that grace of narrative and parlance, which was the magic of the salons of Paris when Mme. Adam and Princess Metternich were the queens of conversation. Ah! if Lily Langtry would but combine her *reentrée* to London with the publication of a book of memoirs, what a double event it would be!—and what a treasure-trove for the box-office and the publisher!

Mr. Anmer Hall, well known in the world of the theatre, has at length given to Mentone what this English paradise on the Riviera wanted—especially on rainy days—an English theatre. He has gathered a clever young company, headed by George de Warfaz, Mr. Michael Hogan, Mr. George Brandram, Miss Gillian Scaife, Miss Valerie Reynell Taylor, and Mr. Guy Boukton—the last the winner of last year's French Prize at the R.A.D.A., when he made such an excellent impression as a young Napoleon.

These young enthusiasts have, during this four weeks' season, worked like Trojans and achieved much success in "French Leave," "Caroline," "The Mollusc," and Gilbert's "Sweethearts." Generally "house full" was the rule, and the performances stand head and shoulders above those of the touring companies in the larger cities at home.

There is no doubt that Mr. Anmer Hall, in giving pleasure to English people and the many natives of Mentone, has done useful spade work. Henceforth, I feel sure, an English theatre on the Riviera will not merely be a temporary event, but will become a regular institution. Only, to add financial success to prestige, it will be necessary not to rely on Mentone alone, but to invade the whole coastal line from San Raphael, via Nice and Monte Carlo, to San Remo. All these places are full of English visitors, who, on rainy days, unless they be gamblers or bridge-players, walk—as the Dutch put it—"with their souls under their arms." To provide a patriotic pastime for them would not only be a godsend, but good business; and since our "stars" are to be found galore in the neighbourhood of Monte Carlo, it would be possible to give some performances of real *éclat* by tempting the Hawthreys, Isobel Elsom, the Langtrys, and all the other famous players of England who linger on the Riviera, to lend a hand and make the English Riviera Theatre not only popular, but "fashionable."



MISS MARIE TEMPEST REPEATS A PAST TRIUMPH: (L. TO R.) MR. GRAHAM BROWNE AS SIR REGINALD BELSIZE; MISS TEMPEST AS MISS KATHERINE SILVERTON; AND MISS HILDA MOORE AS MADAME DE SEMIANO, IN "THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

things). I was looking over my file the other day, and I found that during the last twelve months I had heralded the coming of several things which then were very much *in nubibus* and have since materialised. These are the People's Theatre, the stage lighting invented by Hasait and adopted by Reandean for the Playbox; the vogue of Ibañez and his famous film, "The Four Horsemen"; the establishment of an English theatre on the Riviera; the return of Mrs. Langtry; and a few more which can remain unrecorded.

For to-day I would speak of the English theatre at Mentone, and of the campaign which began with youthful portraits of our Lily in the *Sketch*, and has since spread over dailies and led to a symposium with the unanimous result: "Come, and you will be welcome."

So, being in the neighbourhood, I hied myself to her *buen retiro*, "Le Lys"—the charming villa which is pitched against a rock overlooking the Bay of Monaco, an exact reproduction of which was the charm and wonderment of that much-discussed film, "Foolish Wives." Indeed, for once the film was so amazingly like the real thing that I heard a *nouveau riche* (from Wigan) say: "What's the good of my coming all the way in the blue-and-gold train first class" (lovely touch this!) "if I can have it for two-and-eightpence at home?" Generally our exchange profiteers down South are priceless this year. My manicurist tells me of a little English provincial woman who bashfully asked: "How much is manicure?" "Four francs, Madame." "It's very dear, isn't it? But as I have never had it before, I will try it."

Well, I called upon Mrs. Langtry without notice, and found her in her garden, watering the glyceria which make her villa look like an enchanted cottage. The maid had not quite caught my name, and very soon there came towards me a *grande dame* whom Ibañez the other day described in his picturesque way as the vision of an Assyrian queen. "How do I look?" said she. "And why do the English papers worry about my age; it is not a question of figures, but of figure!" I could look her straight in the face and reply: "As young as ever, and at least ten years younger than last year—how do you manage it?"

"Ah!" she exclaimed, with a foggish smile; "I suppose it is the fresh air, the flowers, and—that people are nice to me." I plunged into *medias res*. "Are you coming?" "I am wanted." "You are wanted—we are waiting for you. Have you seen

I have merely to look at a part and it is firmly lodged in my head."

Then we came to the *répertoire*, and we agreed on two plays in which Réjane shone which would fit Mrs. Langtry like the proverbial glove. The one, "La Course du Flambeau"; the other, "La Comédienne"—the former, the story of a young grandmother; the other, some pages from the life of a great actress. Two delightful plays, which so far have escaped the vigilance (if the word be rightly chosen when we always discover novelties about ten years behind the calendar) of our managers.

"Now, will you tell your readers that I am not as old as some papers make me; that I still look tolerably well; that my figure is—well, judge for yourself," and she pirouetted round me with the grace of a lady of quality when Versailles was in flower. "That I can act; that I can



POTASH AND PERLMUTTER REVIVED ONCE MORE: MR. ROBERT LEONARD (RIGHT) AS MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER AND MR. PHILIP WHITE AS ABE POTASH, IN "PARTNERS AGAIN," AT THE GARRICK.

Those celebrated American Jews, Abe Potash and Mawruss Perlmutter, have become perennial figures of comedy since they first amused London in "Potash and Perlmutter," at the Queen's Theatre, in April 1914. Later came "Potash and Perlmutter in Society," and now they have reappeared in "Partners Again." Mr. Robert Leonard has his old part, but Mr. Augustus Yorke, the original Abe Potash, has given place to Mr. Philip White, who is equally droll.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.

The John Haig Clubland Series No. 22.

Watier's Club.

ALTHOUGH it only lasted from 1807 to 1819, Watier's, or the "Dandies' Club," enjoyed great distinction in its day as it was started at the direct instigation of Royalty. According to the story, the Prince Regent was one night entertaining some members of both "White's" and "Boodle's" and enquired as to the fare at their respective clubs. "Eternal joints" was the reply, "or beef steaks, boiled fowl with oyster sauce, and an apple tart . . . and very monotonous fare it is."

Without more ado the Prince rang for his cook Watier and asked him if he would organise a club. Watier willingly consented, and chose the Prince's Page as Manager, and a cook from the Royal Kitchen. According to Gronow the dinners were exquisite, but the high play put an untimely end to the club.

The illustration depicts a story told by Raikes of Bligh, "a notorious madman" and a member of the Club. Brummel one night, having lost heavily, in mock tragedy called to the waiter for a "flat candle stick and a pistol," when Bligh, who was sitting opposite, calmly produced a pair of loaded pistols and said, "Mr. Brummel, if you are really desirous to put a period to your existence, I am extremely happy to offer you the means without troubling the waiter." The knowledge that the notorious madman had loaded weapons upon him was naturally rather much for the rest of the company.

Still the Club was described as "very genteel," so that such events could not have been common, and incidentally "genteel" circles then, as now, always had a very keen appreciation of the merits of John Haig Whisky, for at the time this, the *original* Haig Whisky, already enjoyed a reputation for unequalled excellence nearly two centuries old.



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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

"THE COUSIN FROM NOWHERE."

SOME months ago I was reprimanded by a musical contemporary for having written in these columns about a comic opera which I had seen in Berlin. I did not mention its name or the name of its composer at the time. It has now come to London, and was produced by Mr. Laurillard at the Princes Theatre; and I observe that the majority of the criticisms which have so far appeared, even in our most patriotic papers, give much more praise to the German music than to the English adaptation. In justice to the actors it must be said that the little operetta is very charmingly produced and much better acted than it was in Berlin. Mr. Künneke's music is not very daringly modern, though it adopts the dance forms of the present day, and gives us a merciful rest from the sugar and sentiment of those Viennese composers who never can get away from the eternal waltz. Such sentimental situations as occur are too fantastic to be taken seriously, and the whole work has a delightful atmosphere of laughter. Its happy melodies were at once appreciated by the audience; and for my own part I can say that, having had the music by me for a whole year, I enjoyed it no less the other night than I did on a first hearing. Mr. Künneke writes a great deal that belongs to a familiar tradition, but on every page there is some unexpected note or rhythm which gives his music a touch of real originality.

As a whole, "The Cousin from Nowhere" is not very conspicuously German. The rhythms of the music fit far better to Mr. Adrian Ross's English translation than they do to the heavier-footed German original. That horrible *bourgeois* quality which disfigures so much German music written for popular consumption is entirely absent. Mr. Künneke understands what romanticism in music is, and brings it in just to make it delightfully ridiculous.

It is interesting to compare "The Cousin from

Nowhere" with "Lilac Time." One comes from Berlin, the other from Vienna. "Lilac Time" has the advantage of Schubert's inspiration; but Mr. Künneke's skill makes up for the difference. Schubert himself was not remarkable for skill; his own original operas are ruined by the want of it. They have poetry, but no cleverness. Mr. Künneke has any amount of cleverness, and, though his tunes may not become as

but hardly what the original compilers intended. "The Cousin from Nowhere" appeals perpetually to the sense of humour, but in a very delicate and ingenious way.

To an English audience the work was very much of a novelty, and it is pleasant to see that it was understood and enjoyed. It is a new type of entertainment for us. It is more according to our notions of "musical comedy" than of "light opera"; but it has no beauty chorus, and, what is important, it is a consistent whole—the work of one man only. Our ordinary musical comedies are generally the work of several hands. They are put together in order to utilise and show off particular actors and actresses. The songs are by various people, liable to be changed at any moment. The orchestration is done by quite a different person. There are two or three musicians who do a great deal of this kind of work. It would be tactless to mention their names, but they are well known in the musical profession, and they are extremely competent workmen. Still, it is obvious that a man who makes a living by scoring other people's music, written generally by people without any pretence of technical skill, can have very little respect for the material which he has to handle. His methods, good as they are, soon become stereotyped, and he has to make the best of a bad job.

Mr. Künneke, on the other hand, is a thoroughly well trained musician. He did, in fact, compose serious music in his younger days, before he discovered where his real genius lay. But his training as a serious composer has not hampered his lightness of touch; it has probably made it all the more sure. In this way every movement bears the

impress of his own personality; the operetta has unity of style as well as solidity of construction. It is an odd thing to us to have a musical comedy without a beauty chorus; it is a still odder thing to have one in which there are hardly any solo numbers. The greater part of "The Cousin from Nowhere" consists of concerted pieces, some of them very elaborate. When the composer wants extra voices for a quintet or sextet, he

[Continued overleaf.]



THE DEVONPORT WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILED: THE SCENE JUST AFTER THE CEREMONY PERFORMED BY FIELD-MARSHAL LORD METHUEN.

The Devonport War Memorial was unveiled by Lord Methuen on March 15. He is seen in the photograph (in Field-Marshal's uniform and plumed hat) standing on the raised base of the monument, immediately to the left of it.—[Photograph by Topical.]

immortal as Schubert's, he has an unfailing sense of humour and a very vivacious charm. The Viennese operetta is a patchwork of favourite tunes, put together by a later hand; it is certainly clever, but it appeals mainly to the sentimental side of its hearers. This is more obvious in a Viennese performance; the English production has given it a consistently humorous character which to us English people is very agreeable,

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makes use of a butler and footman, who come on like the Quintus and Sextus parts of our old madrigals; in this case they dance on with great dignity, carrying a tea-table or a tray of liqueurs, join in the conversation with appropriate discretion, and help to build up some very effective musical climaxes.

The popular success of the operetta is the reward of fine musicianship and skilled technique. Every note is in its right place, and there are none too many of them. Since Mr. Künneke does his own instrumentation, every instrument contributes pointedly to the general effect. The sound of his orchestra is quite different from that of the usual musical comedies; it has none of their superficial and showy brilliance, but it is full of ingenious colour and subtle touches of humour. It is not surprising that some of his critics have compared him with Sullivan.

What he has in common with Sullivan is derived, as in Sullivan's case, from the tradition of Offenbach, who is better known in Germany to-day than he is in England. But Offenbach, for all his genius, was a hasty and careless workman. The result is that an operetta of Offenbach, when revived in England, runs a grave risk of falling flat unless the singers have an exceptional brilliance of personality to carry it off. The performers in "The Cousin from Nowhere" are none of them what we would call operatic singers. They are clever actors and actresses who can sing with various degrees of ability. Mr. Künneke's amusing ensembles give them the chance of using their brains, and never expose too dangerously the weak points of their vocal technique. He gives them, too, the chance of acting all the time, instead of making

them stand still and wave their arms; they take their chance, and thus keep the play alive from beginning to end. They get no opportunities for showing off, which is all to the good—at any rate from the audience's point of view. What the singers think of this type of

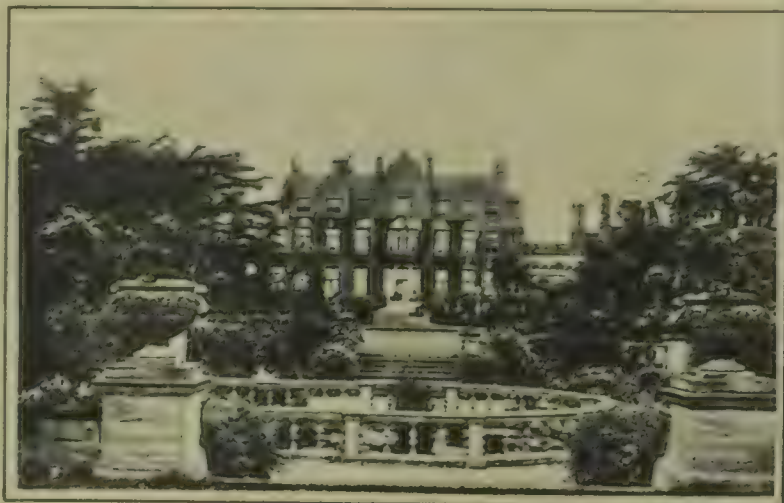
entertainment I do not know; but it certainly exhibits them all in a much more favourable light than a string of solos (with the inevit-

that they are written with real skill. What Mr. Künneke has done, English composers might perfectly well do. It is a pity that they have not set the example, instead of waiting to follow it. Sullivan's operettas are not an example which can be followed to-day. They are classics, and young composers can learn much from them; but it would be as absurd to write comic operas in the style of Sullivan's as it would be to write symphonies on the model of Sullivan's symphonies. Mr. Künneke succeeds in his musical comedy because he understands how to treat serious things in a frivolous spirit and frivolous things seriously. Our composers too often fail because they make their serious music stodgy, and shirk the technical difficulties of writing light music. Light music, if it is to be really masterly, requires probably a higher standard of technique than serious music, simply because it has no moral intention that in

the case of serious works often disguises technical deficiencies. "The Cousin from Nowhere" shows us that the much-laughed-at German thoroughness has something to be said for it, after all.

EDWARD J. DENT.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Jarrott, O.B.E., Chairman of the Automobile Association, has been appointed to be a member of the Roads Advisory Committee of the Ministry, as one of the five representatives on that Committee of the users of horse and mechanical road traffic.



LENT BY A PROGRESSIVE PEERESS FOR LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCES: EASTON LODGE—THE SOUTH FRONT, AND TENNIS COURTS.

able encores) would do. Concerted pieces, especially if they are long, do not often obtain encores; but there is no doubt that audiences—and, above all, English audiences—thoroughly enjoy them, provided



A "CHEQUERS" FOR THE LABOUR PARTY: EASTON LODGE, PLACED AT THEIR DISPOSAL FOR CONFERENCES BY THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

Following, to some extent, the example of Lord Lee of Fareham in presenting Chequers to the Nation as a rural retreat for the Premier of the day, the Countess of Warwick recently invited the Labour Party, to which she belongs, to make use of her Essex home, Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, for the purpose of political conferences. The Labour Party accepted the offer, and deputed a sub-committee, including Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Sidney Webb, to visit Easton Lodge on Saturday, March 24, for the week-end, and arrange details with Lady Warwick. Mr. H. G. Wells, who is a near neighbour, is much interested in the scheme.—[Photographs by L.N.A.]

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Fashions and Fancies.

Victorian Frocks for Day Wear.

The revival of the Victorian evening gown has been an accomplished fact for some time, but it was left to the clever artists in dress at Gooch's, Brompton Road, to introduce the Victorian frock for day wear. This they did, most successfully, in the interesting display of spring fashions which was held in their salons, and a number of charming organdie and voile frocks with full hips, long tight-fitting bodices, and round berthes made their debut on that occasion. Broderie anglaise formed the chief decoration in almost every case, though one effective little frock of this persuasion was expressed in white organdie with a mosaic work of bright-coloured self material inserted in the skirt. The charm of a pale heliotrope Victorian garden-party dress was enhanced by a tiny sunshade of the same material. The ferrule end terminated abruptly at the level of the cover, instead of protruding beyond it for a few inches, and, as the handle was unusually short and thick, the whole parasol reminded one irresistibly of a fragile but overgrown mushroom.

For the Sportswoman.

Many and varied were the sports suits shown by the mannequins, and the teddy coats must be specially commended, for they were both practical and attractive. They were of the soft, fleecy wool cloth which makes a teddy bear such a "comfy" object to cuddle—for it is certainly to the softness of his skin that this well-loved nursery friend owes half his popularity—and on the fluffy surface appeared lines of plain cloth where the fleece had been shaved off. These coats lend themselves particularly well to bright colouring, and so do the hand-knitted caracul wool sports coats, which were much in evidence.

Two- and Three-Piece Suits.

Paisley woollen shawls, which were high in favour last year, have given place to printed crêpe-de-Chine paisley, and this lighter material has proved an excellent medium for the bodice of the fashionable three-piece suit. Harrods, Knightsbridge, have utilised it in the beige wool marocain suit depicted on the left of page 484. Incredible as it may seem, this suit is actually priced at 7½ guineas; 14½ guineas is the sum required for the suit shown just below, in which the bodice is once again of printed crêpe-de-Chine. The

pleated skirt wraps over on the left, and this effect is repeated at the back of the little coat, where a panel, caught into the band across the hips, forms a deep



An admirably tailored suit of almond-green wool marocain, showing the fashionable short coat and the new "crescent-moon" pockets.

pleat at the side. Emerald-green gabardine, decorated with white thread embroidery, makes the attractive coat in the left-hand top corner, and it is allied to a white gabardine skirt piped with green; 16 guineas is the cost of this coat and skirt; and a lovely three-piece suit which will appeal to every woman of taste is the French model sketched at the foot of the page. The long shawl cape is lined with striped silk marocain, and the graceful lines of the dress itself are perfect in their simplicity. Sand-coloured silk gabardine rep is the material in which it is carried out, and over the left shoulder of the frock trails a long spray of finely worked leaves in a deeper shade of brown.

Splendid Offers in Linen.

A wise housewife is she whose household linen hails from Robinson and Cleaver's Royal Irish Linen Warehouse, Belfast; for she has secured some of the finest linen obtainable. In their illustrated catalogue, which will be sent free on application, will be found a large number of generous offers in linen of all descriptions, and, as proof of this fact, it may be mentioned that pure Irish linen damask tablecloths of various design are priced at 12s. 6d. for a size 68-by-72 inches square, with serviettes to match at 6s. 2d. for half a dozen; while Irish linen hemstitched towels with damask borders cost 28s. 6d. for six in a size 24-by-41 inches. At this time of the year lace curtains are often in need of renovating, or replacing altogether, and there is a wide selection of curtains of all designs from which to choose. It is important to notice that parcels of the value of one pound or over are carriage paid, and delivery is guaranteed.

Oriental Perfumes.

There is a subtle charm about the delightful Eastern scents for which Grossmith and Son are responsible that ensures their success; and the fastidious woman who insists on harmony in her toilet will certainly appreciate their splendid Oriental series, which comprises powder as well as perfume. The face-powders which stand to their credit are excellent from every point of view, for they are adherent, finely sifted, and so pure in their ingredients that they will not irritate the most sensitive skin—in fact, quite the reverse, for they afford protection against adverse weather conditions. Shem-el-Nessim, which may be obtained in a variety of tints from all chemists and leading stores, is one of the most highly favoured, and is fragrant with a delicate Arabian scent; while Phil Nānā is for those who prefer an Indian perfume. E. A. R.

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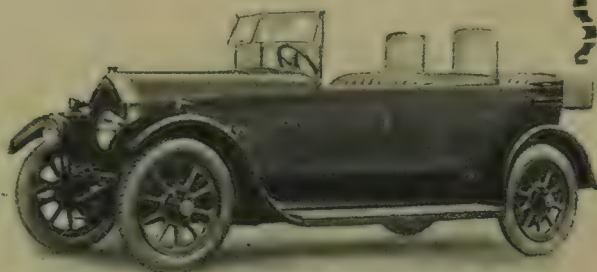
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RADIO NOTES.

BROADCASTS IN AEROPLANES AND MOTOR-CARS.

OF all the wonders of radio-telephony, the most remarkable to date is the reception of broadcast concerts whilst travelling by aeroplane and by motor car. A few days ago passengers in the Instone air-liner, *City of Washington*, left Croydon at 3 p.m., just as broadcasting had commenced, by 2LO London, of musical items for the benefit chiefly of an audience at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia. Whilst the aeroplane was leaving the ground, the music of an orchestra was received and heard plainly, even above the noise of the aeroplane engine. The concert of instrumental and vocal music lasted one hour, and the whole programme was received loudly and clearly at a height of 2000 feet, irrespective of distance and direction of flight.

Highly successful tests have been made also in receiving broadcast concerts whilst travelling by motor car. The car, a Daimler limousine, drew up outside an office near the Strand, and within three minutes the receiving-set was installed, and orchestral music from 2LO was issuing from the loud-speaking device. With five passengers, the car proceeded through the London streets amid congested traffic and buildings, but still the musical items came in loudly and clearly. A point of striking interest is that the car was not fitted up with any special aerial or earthing devices—in fact, with the particular receiving-set installed, none is necessary for reception within a few miles of any broadcasting station. For the purpose of assisting reception at further distances—say, up to fifty miles—a miniature aerial of about fifteen feet of insulated wire was hung up temporarily inside the car, and another wire was run to the driver's brake lever, which, being in metallic contact with the chassis, formed a kind of "earth," or rather, a counterpoise to the little aerial. These wires were connected to the aerial and earth terminals of the receiving-set—an Ethophone V.—the latest product of Messrs. Burndept, Ltd. This set is exceedingly easy to operate, and has four valves—one high-frequency, detector, and two low-frequency, or note magnifiers.

Broadcasts are radiated nightly from six centres in Great Britain—from London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Manchester, Newcastle, and Glasgow, and it is

estimated that already there are over one hundred thousand people of all ages listening-in every night. The majority of listeners enjoy the concerts with the aid of head telephones, but in those homes where there are several in family, and only two or three pairs of telephones, continuity of reception by all is interfered with by having to change the telephones from one person to another. In such cases, a loud-speaking device is desirable, so that all may hear at once. To obtain powerful reproduction of broadcasts through



THE BARREL-ORGAN UP TO DATE: RADIO MUSIC ON TOUR THROUGH LONDON STREETS.

Drawn by a donkey, this modern version of the street barrel-organ has made its appearance in the West End of London, and elsewhere, during the last few days. Broadcasts are received by an Ethophone V. receiving-set installed in the vehicle. Music and speech issue forth from two loud-speaking devices hidden by the louvers.

Photograph by C.N.

a loud speaker, it is necessary to amplify or magnify the effects created by the incoming radio waves. In a single-valve set, the valve "detects," and to some extent amplifies the effect of the incoming waves, but not to sufficient intensity to give adequate results through a loud speaker. Additional strength of sound may be obtained by passing the detected currents through a transformer working in conjunction with a second valve, and the added strength derived in this way may be magnified again through another transformer and valve. The process of magnification may be continued a number of times

in this manner; but, although increase of volume will be obtained, distortion of the original sounds will result. Consequently, amplification of detected currents is limited usually to that which is obtained by the use of two valves, in addition to the detector valve.

It should be understood, however, that amplification by the method described is only successful if the incoming radio waves themselves are fairly strong, such as would be received from a broadcasting station perhaps thirty miles distant. So far, we have only described how the effect of the waves may be magnified after detection: that is to say, after the radio waves of high frequency have been converted to a lower frequency to which the telephones will respond.

Fortunately for those who live at long distances from broadcasting stations, there is another method for obtaining strong reception, either on head telephones or on a loud speaker. The system is that known as "radio-frequency amplification," by means of which the weakest radiations can be made audible. Broadcasts of concerts from America are being heard with the aid of this wonderful system. Each of the six broadcasting stations in Great Britain may be heard at will from any one centre. Residents in flats are able to hear local broadcasting without an aerial. The experiments already described in regard to reception in a train, in an aeroplane, and a motor car, have each been made possible in the same way. Amplification of this kind is brought about by magnifying or "building up" the radio waves themselves as they are intercepted.

This is where the thermionic valve proves again to be one of the most remarkable discoveries of the age, for by its powers of amplification, the faintest radio waves which, on account of their weakness, could not otherwise be dealt with by the detector, may be increased in strength prior to reaching the detector valve, thereby providing the latter with something substantial to detect. After detection, extra strength of sound may be gained by the method of audio-frequency amplification explained above.

Broadcasts are transmitted every evening from the following stations:—

London	2LO	369 metres.
Birmingham	5IT	420 metres.
Manchester	2ZY	385 metres.
Newcastle	5NO	400 metres.
Cardiff	5WA	353 metres.
Glasgow	5SC	415 metres. W.B.S.

BURBERRYS

TOPCOAT
WEATHERPROOFS
Naturally Ventilating

Burberrys are showing a most elaborate set of Weatherproof Topcoats for the Spring, designed with that excellent taste associated with their name throughout the world.

EVERY LADY

should most certainly pay a visit to the Haymarket and see for herself these

BURBERRY MODELS

They are so distinctly new, and charmingly designed that they are bound to please the artistic temperament and those who know and appreciate the work of the master in his art.

THE GREAT VARIETIES of these Spring models are supplemented by a galaxy of exquisite cloths, soft, supple, light and pleasant to wear, in rich new colourings and beautiful designs.

PROOFED BY BURBERRYS and therefore impenetrable by wet, perfect safeguards against chilling winds yet airy and self-ventilating.

Illustrated catalogues and patterns sent on request.

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Burberrys Limited.

T.M.C. WIRELESS



for boxing

A T.M.C. Wireless Set will give you the full account of the fight as it proceeds, round by round.

Or you may be interested in football, the latest news, Stock Exchange quotations, the weather forecast, delightful concerts or an evening of dancing.

You can have all these, enjoyably and pleasantly, in the comfort of your own home with a T.M.C. Wireless Receiver.

There is no trouble to you—T.M.C. have engineers in every large town who will install and periodically inspect the apparatus.

T.M.C. Wireless is particularly simple to work, and gives every satisfaction.

T.M.C. Wireless Receivers, which are fully approved by the Postmaster-General, bear the seal of the British Broadcasting Company. The wide variety of models are entirely British made.

From £4 5 0 upwards

INCLUDING ALL ROYALTIES

London, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Cardiff and Glasgow are broadcasting now.

Come and listen to them any evening up to 10 p.m. at our showrooms in London, Birmingham, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield.

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Phone: Museum 5581.

Ideal Home Exhibition, March 1st. to 24th.

Stand 11, Row D, Main Hall. Stand 18, New Hall Gallery.



The "Everset" Crystal. No adjustment necessary. Fits any crystal receiver. 10/- each.

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**LONDON, MIDLAND
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SCOTTISH RAILWAY***Smooth & Comfortable Travel
at REDUCED FARES
from EUSTON*

—TO—

**The North Wales Coast,
Spas of Central Wales,
Lake District, Ireland,
All parts of Scotland,
Lancashire Coast.****BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL
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MANCHESTER DISTRICTS**

Apply for Programme to General Superintendent, Euston Station, or at any
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General Manager.

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CREPE RUBBER
GOLF SHOES**

MODEL 502 in Fortmason
Brown Calf, Hand lasted,
Hand Weltd, Damp Resisting.
Stocked in half sizes, various
widths.

Men's - - - 50/-

Also in Ladies'

Model 807 - - - 47/6

Every pair stamped "Fortmason."

Catalogue on application.

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182 PICCADILLY,
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THIS SYMBOL ON
A PIANO DENOTES
THE HIGHEST
ACHIEVEMENT
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STEINWAY*The Instrument of the Immortals*

NO one questions
the price of a
great work of art.
And no one ques-
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only supreme among
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LONDON, W.1

*Steinway & Sons and their Agents make it conveniently possible for music
lovers to own a Steinway. Branches and Agencies throughout the World.
Pianos of other makes taken in Exchange. Write for particulars.*

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Taxation Muddle.

Last week, the eleven organisations which are banded together to secure a revision of the existing system of taxation called together numerous representatives of the Press, in order to lay before them the present position of affairs. I have commented upon the delay attending the work of the Departmental Committee of the Ministry of Transport, which is holding a so-called inquiry into the question of taxation. According to a statement made at the meeting to which I have referred, the sittings of this Committee have been suspended for three whole weeks. This gives point to the suggestion I hinted at last week, that there is somewhere existent a desire to hold back the completion of the Committee's work until it is too late to embody any suggestions for reform in the forthcoming Finance Bill.

The situation thus created has caused great indignation among those who are urging a reversion to the fuel tax. The bodies concerned have passed the following resolution: "That the Motor Organisations represented at this Conference reaffirm their determination to continue to press for the adoption

of an equitable system of motor taxation based mainly on a motor spirit duty; and having regard to the injurious effect of the present method of taxation on the motor industry, and the grave injustice of that method to motor-owners, ask the Minister of Transport to ensure that the Departmental Committee shall expedite their proceedings so that their Report may be available for consideration in time for the ensuing Finance Bill; further, that this Conference calls for an undertaking from the Government that the long overdue reform in motor taxation shall take effect at latest from January 1, 1924."

This has been forwarded, with a letter explaining the position, to the Minister of Transport, asking for a definite undertaking from the Government that the delay in the inquiry shall not be allowed to prevent the passing into law of the necessary measures to enable any proposed alteration or modification of the existing methods of motor taxation to become operative from January next.

What the Organisations Ask.

The scheme for a motor-spirit duty as the basis of motor taxation may be summarised as follows: (1) A flat rate duty on motor spirit (other than power alcohol) to produce the bulk of the revenue required; (2) A nominal registration and license tax on existing basis to produce the balance of the revenue; (3) A continuance of the vehicle duty on an agreed scale for other mechanically propelled road vehicles; (4) All hydrocarbon motor spirit produced in Great Britain to be dutiable, if the Government so desire; (5) Permits or rebates for duty-free spirit to be issued under a system controlled by the Commissioners of

Customs and Excise; (6) Importers, refiners, distributors and dealers to obtain licenses and make declaration stating, in the case of a refiner, the amount of motor spirit produced, and the amount of non-dutiable liquid hydrocarbons mixed with duty-paid motor spirit, in order that the amount of duty may be assessed; (7) Owners of road motor vehicles to make declarations on their license forms that they will not use motor spirit on which the tax has not been paid.

It is claimed that this system will (a) Produce the necessary revenue, and (b) Ensure that every internal combustion motor vehicle will pay in proportion to its usage of the road.

That is the case as it stands. Whether any effect is likely to be produced by the agitation now on foot is a matter for the future.



WITH A LADY AT THE WHEEL: A STURDY LITTLE B.S.A. "TEN."

The little 10-h.p. B.S.A. car has proved very successful in reliability trials, its latest exploit having been to win the Midland Car Club Economy Car Trials. It is easy to handle and particularly suitable for a lady.



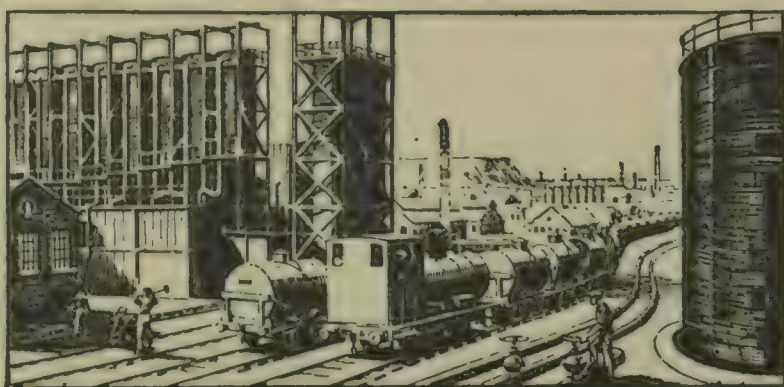
THE NEW LANCHESTER REPAIR-SHOP IN LONDON: A LIGHT AND SPACIOUS INTERIOR.

This photograph shows the Central Repair Shop of the new works of the Lanchester Motor Company, Ltd., recently opened in Star Road, West Kensington. This shop is surrounded by machine shops, stores, and garage, arranged in such a fashion as to enable all repair work to be carried out in a most expeditious manner. All the shops are well lighted, and there is ample space for all requirements.

A Lonely Tourists' 'Phone.

An A.A. roadside telephone has been installed on Dartmoor, between Two Bridges and Moreton Hampstead. The distance between these points is thirteen miles; the nearest motor repairing establishments.

[Continued overleaf.]



A Refinery at your door

The sort of motor spirit you want, as you want it, and when you want it, manufactured in Britain in one of the world's newest and best refineries.

That is what the great new enterprise of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd., at Llandarcy, Wales, means to the British motorist.

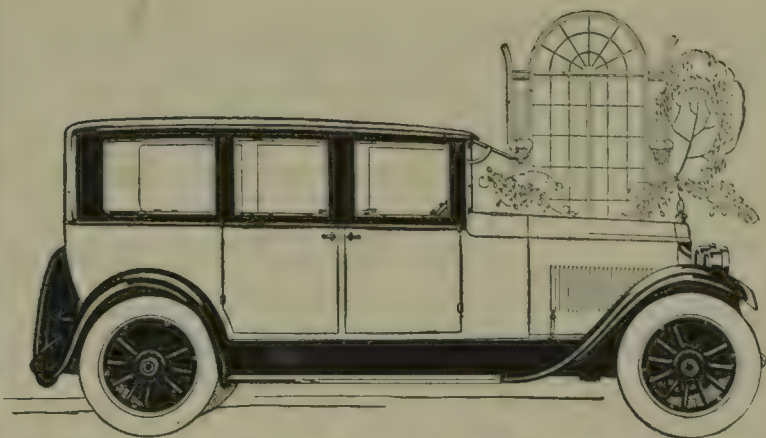
It guarantees to him a constant supply of the finest and most uniform spirit, free from any danger of admixture or contamination in transport, produced to meet his special needs, and backed up by the skill and integrity which have made British industry supreme.

"BP" is the only entirely British petrol—British in every stage from the Crude Oil well to the familiar Khaki Can.

British Capital—British Enterprise—British Labour.



British Petroleum Co., Ltd.
22, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON E.C.3
Distributing Organization of the
ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD.



PACKARD

THE fine workmanship which distinguishes the New Packard Six-Cylinder insures long life and freedom from mechanical trouble

Built to the most exacting standards, this fine motor-car is offered at a price hitherto deemed impossible, and only the unprecedented success of this Packard achievement in quality construction has made its price possible.

The W. C. GAUNT Company,
London Showrooms: 198, Piccadilly, W. 1.
Works and Service Station: Hendon, N.W.

LEONARD WILLIAMS, General Manager.

Art Catalogue Free on request.



A fine Range of Cars

IN the Crossley range motorists have an ample choice of models which have gained the goodwill of the motoring world for their efficiency and reliability.

THE 19'6

As an owner aptly put it, "the Crossley 19'6 is the four which makes the six unnecessary." Certainly its road performance is remarkable even for a modern car.

Everything about the car speaks of quality, and the chassis with its clean design and perfect construction is a triumph of engineering. Yet the price is strictly moderate, and the five-seater Touring car at £795 is unequalled value.

THE 12/14

A high-grade car, economical in first cost and in upkeep. Easily attains over 50 miles per hour, and climbs any ordinary hill on top. Engine extremely lively; clutch silky; fuel consumption compares very favourably with any other car in its class.

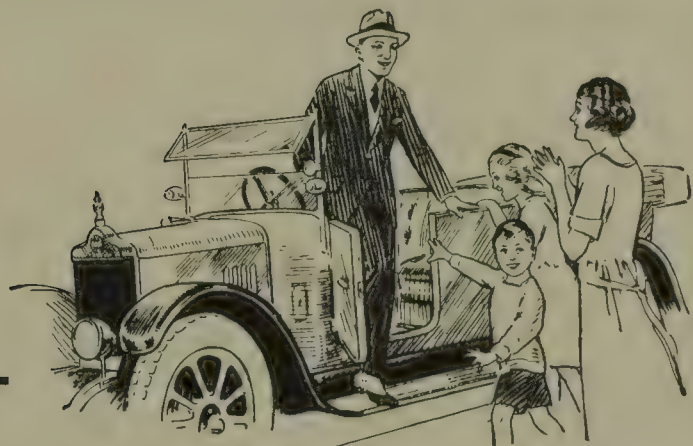
No other car in the region of its price class can approach it, either for specification or performance. Four or two seater Touring car, £475.

THERE is also the 20/70 h.p. Sports model, sold with a guaranteed speed of 75 miles per hour on Brooklands. A remarkable car, which is creating tremendous interest.

Ask also for details of the famous 25/30 h.p. R.F.C. model.

Crossley

CROSSLEY MOTORS, Ltd., Manchester
London Showrooms and Export Dept., 40-41, Conduit St., W. 1.



Dad Brings a "Standard" Car Home

THERE'S joy in the home when the "Standard" arrives. It means so much to everyone.

Trips into the country, theatre parties, sea-side jaunts, holiday tours. The "Standard" car is ready for all occasions. When the weather is hot—free and open; when it rains—up with the weather-proof hood and side curtains and it's as cosy as can be. Comfortable, reliable, easy to control and drive, ample speed and hill-climbing power, low running costs.

The whole family can enjoy the pleasures of motor-ing in a "Standard" car—it is the family car.

11 h.p. (Rating 13.0 h.p.) 2 or 4-Seater, £450
8 h.p. (Rating 9.5 h.p.) 2 or 4-Seater, £275
The Standard Motor Co. Ltd., Coventry
London Showrooms: 49 Pall Mall, S.W. 1

The All British
Standard
Light 2 & 4 Seaters: 11 & 8 h.p.

"COUNT THEM ON THE ROAD"

Proved 13 Years Ago

THE British-built medium-powered car is the staple type of British motoring, because it gives the best all-round results. Straker-Squires proved that thirteen years ago when they began concentrating on the 15-20 h.p. Model, and to-day it has no equal for advanced design, beauty of appearance, luxury, high road performance, and last, but not least, value for money. A personal test of the new 15-20 h.p. Straker-Squire is essential before its superiority can be adequately appreciated. Write now and make an appointment.

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Models & Prices

15-20 h.p. 2 or 4-Seater

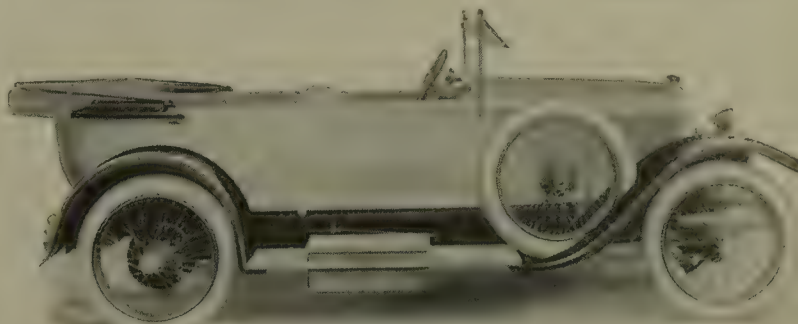
£650

Speed 60 m.p.h.
Consumption, 20 m.p.g.

24-30 h.p. Chassis,
£850

24-30 h.p. 2 or 4-Seater,
£1150

10-12 h.p. 2 or 4-Seater,
£400



(Continued.)

in either direction available in cases of breakdown are distant about seven miles; while the nearest hotel is five miles away. This lonely road across Dartmoor is much frequented during the summer months by motor tourists travelling between Exeter and Plymouth.

Business Looking Up.

Wherever I go I hear most encouraging reports relative to the state of things in the motor trade. True, there is no boom, nor do we want one, but the steady demand for cars is on the up-grade, and most of the best-known manufacturers have lots of orders in hand, and there is every prospect of the improvement becoming permanent. The other day I was in Manchester, and visited the works at Gorton in which that good car, the Crossley, is made. It is not so long ago that I recorded my impressions of the "nineteen-point-six," by the way. Everything there was humming, and there was every evidence that the tide has at last turned, and that conditions are better. There was that air of alertness about the works which marks the difference between real business being done and the window-dressing that is done when there is a desire to impress the visitor with the idea that things are much better than is the case. Not the least pleasing thing I noted was the number of finished cars with their shipping instructions affixed, showing that export business is brisker. It is to overseas trade that the British motor manufacturer has to look for his profits; and it is because our foreign trade has been moribund that the industry has endured the bad time it has. Over at Stockport, in the enormous works of the Willys-Overland-Crossley Company, the same conditions obtained. There they are turning out about a hundred cars a week, and, what is better, selling them. There is not a great deal wrong with concerns which can make the healthy showing that Crossleys', both at Gorton and at Stockport, are doing.

Police Traps Again.

In many parts of the country the police trap is beginning to flourish again, after having fallen into practical desuetude for a considerable time. I cannot understand why this is, except that we know the police trap to be a prolific source of contributions to local funds. It is not that it assists to check reckless driving, because it is invariably set on a stretch of road on which speed has no relation to danger. If a genuine attempt were being made by the police concerned to bring to justice the real road-hog, there would be no demur, but it is nothing of the sort. As aforetime, the trap is generally set on an open stretch of road, where there is little traffic and where mere speed endangers and inconveniences nobody. Is it

that the police are preparing the opposition to the abolition of the speed-limit when the next Motor Car Bill comes before Parliament? It is possible.

Another direction in which the police are active in many places, apart from the open road, is in ten-mile limits. I heard of a case the other day where

a motorist was stopped in such a limit area at seven o'clock on Sunday morning, when there was not a living soul to be seen except the policeman who held him up. The allegation was that the ten-miles limit was being exceeded. There was no question of "common danger." Indeed, the question was asked by the motorist, and he was assured that the only offence was exceeding the limit. Yet, when the summons was served it was for driving to the danger of the public! The case, at the time of writing, has not been disposed of, but it will be interesting to see what happens.

Apropos excess of the ten-mile speed-limit, it does not seem to be generally appreciated that a conviction can follow on the unsupported opinion of a single policeman. It is not even necessary for the car to be timed. If the policeman says that in his judgment the car was travelling at over ten miles an hour, it is enough. It is only in cases of excess of speed over twenty miles an hour that more than one witness is necessary, and in which "opinion" is not taken. W. W.

DISTRIBUTING BAND MUSIC BY AMPLIFIED TELEPHONY.

IN our issue of the 17th instant we illustrated a wonderful system for distributing the music of one band to various halls and other sections of the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia. By means of a special microphone suspended in front of the band, the effect of the sounds was conveyed to a central distributing panel and amplified by thermionic valves. Wires were connected from the panel to loud-speaking trumpets situated in every section of the Exhibition, enabling all the visitors in each section to hear the music of the single band. The whole of the installation was supplied by the Western Electric Company, Ltd., Connaught House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

A most attractive little book for children has just been published by Ronuk, Ltd., manufacturers of the well-known Ronuk polishes. It is entitled "The Ronuk Zoo Book, and contains really beautiful photographs of different wild animals, as well as line drawings by Harry Rountree and amusing descriptive poems.

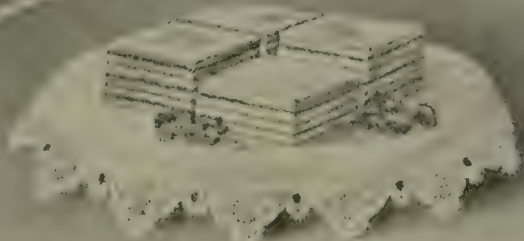
We are informed by Messrs. Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., who are the sole licensees and manufacturers in Europe of the Magnavox Loud Speaker, that the Capitol Cinema, Cardiff, has been equipped exclusively with Magnavox Loud Speakers. This cinema has a seating capacity of over 3000, and, owing to the efficiency of the equipment, the wireless concerts can be heard from every seat.



THE GRAND NATIONAL CUP: A FINE TROPHY.

The body of the cup, which is surmounted by a figure of Fame, is supported by figures representing Britannia and the City of Liverpool. The trophy is a notable addition to the series of Grand National Cups manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Liverpool, London, and Birmingham.

A Welcome change



Lemco Toast-Sandwiches

Lemco spread thinly on buttered toast makes a delicious "snack," and is an appetising digestive of the utmost value.

For invalids Lemco toast-sandwiches are an acceptable change from ordinary sickroom diet and restore appetite.



A little Lemco goes a long way for Sick-room Kitchen Nursery

1865. - - 1923

OXO Limited, Thames House, London, E.C.

There's worth in Kenilworth

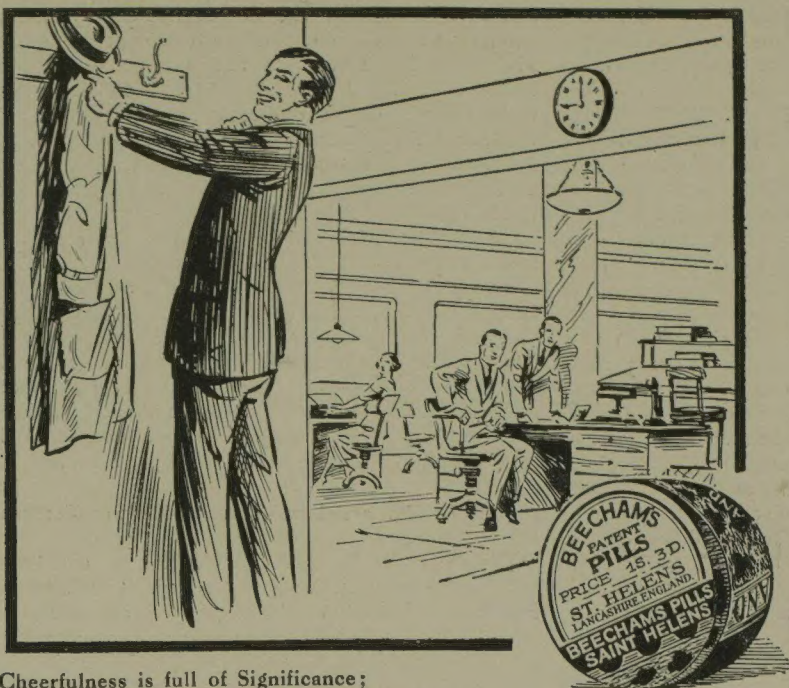
The tobaccos blended for Kenilworth Cigarettes are chosen from the heavy-bodied, rich-coloured crops which mature perfectly with age.

These fine tobaccos are only made into Kenilworths when the moment of perfect maturity has been attained.

1/6 for 20; 3/8 for 50; 7/4 for 100

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"Cheerfulness is full of Significance;
it suggests good health."—Charles Kingsley.

Help yourself to Cheerfulness!

Up be-times in the morning to arrive at the office in the best of moods—the man who is genuinely cheerful ensures a good day for himself and those around him. He is an asset to business and a shining light in the social circle.

Help yourself to cheerfulness by helping yourself to good

health—banish the ailments that prevent the sparkle.

Take Beecham's Pills for Indigestion, Liverishness and similar troubles and see—as your system is cleansed of impurities, how your outlook on life will brighten until cheerfulness becomes part of your nature.

The Family Remedy

Beecham's Pills

MINERVA

"THE GODDESS OF AUTOMOBILES"

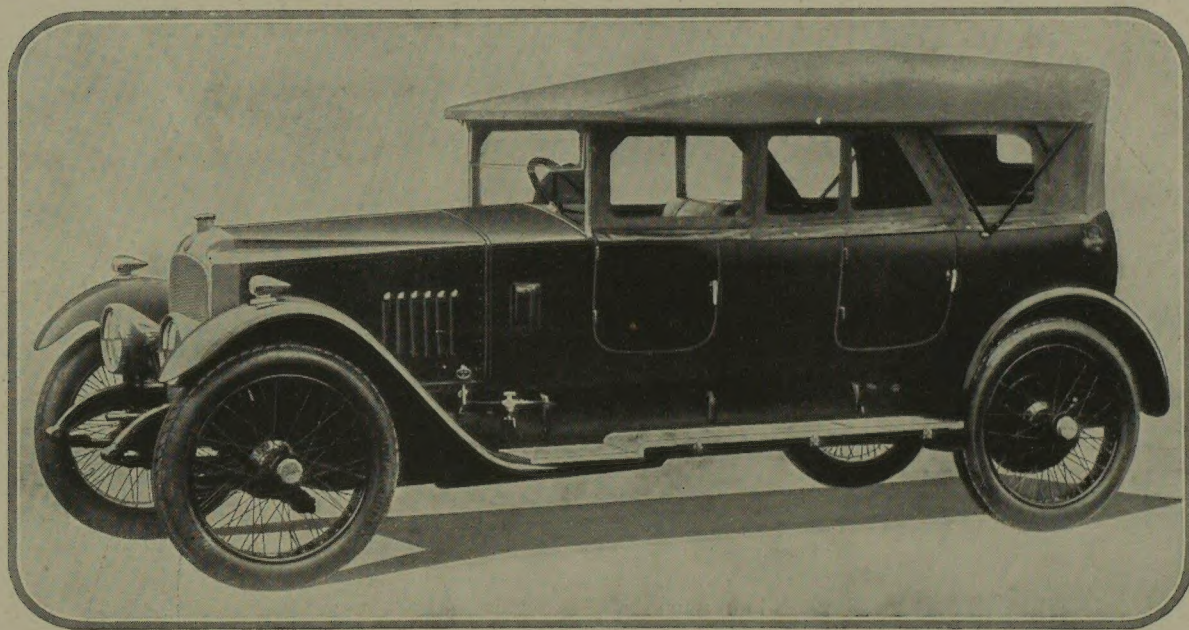
THE CAR of DISTINCTION

CHASSIS PRICES—with Tyres.			
15 h.p. Four Cylinders	20 h.p. Four Cylinders	20 h.p. Six Cylinders	30 h.p. Six Cylinders
£495	£650	£760	£870

Six-cylinder models are fitted with four-wheel brakes.

Showrooms and Offices: **MINERVA MOTORS, LTD.**
MINERVA HOUSE,
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'Phone: Museum 40/41. 'Grams: "Citraconic, London."

15 h.p. All-weather model, £780



Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPERCHARGERS

This 'Kington' car illustrated has a body space of 8 ft. 8 ins. Side-curtains of superior design, easy to fix and unfix, enable one to drive in comfort in any weather. Although the power developed exceeds 60 h.p., the annual tax is but £23. A car of delightful driving qualities with a body of faultless style. The value offered is extraordinary. Price complete £895.

VAUXHALL

A motor-car discovery: the perfectly-balanced 'four'

THE harmonic balancer invented by Dr. F. W. Lanchester, F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., gives the 23-60 h.p. Vauxhall engine of four cylinder the same balance, and consequently the same smoothness of running, as if it had six cylinders. Cost is saved and there are fewer potential sources of

trouble. In this ingenious device British inventiveness has achieved a notable advance in motor-car design. "This is really an extraordinarily cheap car," writes Mr. H. Massac Buist after a trial of the 23-60 h.p. Vauxhall 'Kington' touring car, "in face of its quality and performance."

Call, or write for a catalogue and full particulars. Trial drives by appointment

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPERCHARGERS

23-60 h.p. chassis	£695
Kington five-seater	£895
Arundel all-weather	£1145
Carlton Pullman	£1270
Warwick landaulette	£1195
Salisbury limousine	£1220
14 h.p. chassis	£420
Princeton four-seater	£595
Melton two-seater	£595
Welbeck all-weather	£745
Grafton coupé	£720
Wyndham saloon	£745
30-98 h.p. chassis	£995
Velox four-seater	£1195

VAUXHALL MOTORS LIMITED, LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE

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Telephone: Museum 8216 (3 lines) Telegrams: Whirling Phone London

London Agents: Shaw & Kilburn Ltd., 20 Conduit Street, W. 1 (Tel. Mayfair 6210)

EASTER RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

THE railway companies are anticipating a big increase in their Easter holiday carryings, in view of the reduction in excursion fares. Arrangements on a large scale are being made by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, who are issuing two comprehensive Easter excursion programmes announcing their reduced fare arrangements from Euston and St. Pancras stations respectively. From Euston, the first excursion will leave for Ireland at 7.0 p.m. on Wednesday, March 28, with cheap bookings for 15 days to Greenore, Dundalk, Newry, etc. On Thursday, March 29, special trains will leave Euston at 9.20 a.m. for South and Central Wales, Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Blackpool, Southport, and the Lake District. Excursion tickets issued on Thursday, March 29, to stations in England and Wales will be available for 5, 6, 8, or 15 days; and tickets for Scotland will be available for 5, 6, 9 or 15 days. All excursion tickets to Ireland will be available for 15 days. As the ordinary fares have been reduced by one-seventh since last Easter, the excursion fares this year will be proportionately reduced, the minimum now being 5s., as against 10s. last year.

Excursions from St. Pancras will commence on Thursday, March 29, by trains leaving at 9.20 a.m. for Bedford, Wellingboro, Leicester, Loughboro, Nottingham, and at other hours for various towns in the Midlands and the North, and Belfast. The day excursions will commence on Good Friday. A wide selection of bookings will be given from the Company's stations in the provinces covering different periods of duration, to various towns and holiday resorts, including London and the South Coast, the Eastern Counties, West of England, Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Lake District, and Scotland.

The Great Western Railway Company announce an attractive programme of special facilities for the Easter holidays. On the days immediately preceding Good Friday, many of the renowned expresses on this up-to-date line will run in two or more parts to provide for the comfort of the extra passengers. On Thursday, March 29, excursions will run from Paddington Station

and the principal centres of population to hundreds of resorts in the territory covered by G.W.R. services, which embrace Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, the Channel Islands, Wales, the Midlands, and Ireland. The usual week-end tickets will be extended for the holiday period, and the fares are substantially lower than last year, particularly in the case of first-class week-end fares. The districts served by the G.W.R. possess exceptional advantages of equability and mildness of climate. Many attractive day trips will be run from Paddington Station on Good Friday, Saturday (March 31), and Easter Sunday and Monday.

The Southern Railway (S.E. and C. section) announce that on Thursday, March 29, cheap period tickets (available for 5, 6, 8, or 15 days) will be issued from London stations, including Charing Cross, London Bridge and Victoria, to the seaside, including Bexhill, Hastings, Folkestone, Dover, Deal, Whitstable, Herne Bay, Birchington, Margate, Ramsgate, etc., and also to Tunbridge Wells, Faversham, Sittingbourne and Canterbury. Week-end tickets will be issued to the seaside on Good Friday. On Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday, day excursions will run from London to the seaside, and numerous cheap bookings will be in operation.

With the grouping of the S.E. and C., L.B. and S.C., and L. and S.W. Railways, the Easter Continental excursion arrangements of the new Southern Railway Company have been greatly improved and extended. A special folder has been prepared giving full particulars of all the excursions. The battlefields and war graves of France and Flanders are easily accessible to the Channel ports of Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend. New features are the 15-day tickets to Boulogne, Calais, and Ostend, and special tickets to the Island of Walcheren. The passport difficulty has been completely overcome, and passengers are able to spend a week-end in either France, Belgium, or Holland without any bother. For those wishing to spend Easter amongst the Swiss mountains, a special service has been arranged. The Casinos at Boulogne, Dieppe, and Ostend will open specially at Easter.

Easter holiday arrangements issued by the L.B. and S.C. section of the Southern Railway include special 1 to 15 days' excursions to Dieppe, Rouen and Paris, via the Newhaven and Dieppe route, from March 28 to April 2. Express trains will leave Victoria at 10.0 a.m. (first and second class), and 8.20 p.m. (first, second and third class). Cheap tickets to Dieppe for a shorter period will also be issued. The Dieppe Casino will be open for the Easter holidays. Cheap period excursion tickets for 5, 6, 8, 10, or 15 days will be issued, by special trains, on Thursday, March 29, from Victoria (L.B. and S.C.) to Brighton, Hove, Shoreham-by-Sea, Worthing, Lewes, Seaford, Eastbourne, Bexhill, St. Leonards, Hastings, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, Hayling Island, Southsea, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Similar excursions will be run to London. Programmes of these and many other arrangements can be obtained at the Company's stations or offices, or from B. Superintendent of the line, Southern Railway, London Bridge, S.E.1.

The London and North Eastern Railway Company has arranged a very comprehensive programme of excursions for the Easter holidays, in connection with which reduced fares will apply. On Thursday, March 29, special corridor express excursions for 5, 6, 8, 10, and 15 days will leave King's Cross at various times for Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands; Norfolk and Lincolnshire; the North of England and Scotland. From Liverpool Street excursions for 5, 6, 8, 10, and 15 days will run to Suffolk and Norfolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire; and from Marylebone to the Midlands, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Lancashire. A large number of special and relieving trains will be run in order to meet the requirements of the extra traffic. Numerous restaurant car expresses will be included in the service. Tickets will be obtainable in advance, and programme and information can be obtained at any of the Company's stations and offices. For those wishing to spend the holiday on the Continent the company are making special arrangements by the daily service (Sundays excepted) via Harwich and Antwerp, which includes 15-day tickets to Antwerp and Brussels on March 28, 29, 31, and April 2, by the Continental dining and Pullman car express leaving Liverpool Street Station at 8.40 p.m.

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THE 12 h.p. ROVER Two-Seater illustrated is one of the most popular models, a handsome, powerful car that looks a real thoroughbred, and is one. The very wide seat will accommodate three passengers, while in the folding dickey seat at the back there is room for two more to travel in comfort. A full equipment of accessories and tools is a special feature.

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"I felt like writing to praise my 12-h.p. ROVER Car before I had gone 1000 miles on it, but waited till I had done 6000 miles so as to give it a good test, having owned other English, French, and American cars, but never have I had one which gave me so much pleasure and satisfaction as my 12-h.p. ROVER. It is difficult to pick out its best qualifications, but there are two which deserve special attention. Firstly, Economy. I went several times from London to Bournemouth on two cans of spirit (half Benzole), 27 miles to the gallon. Secondly, average speed and hill climbing. The above was done in three-and-a-half hours, and only twice had I to change down from top."

"I have been from London to Worthing a number of times without changing a gear on one can of spirit. My tyres are still in very good condition. I have no doubt other ROVER owners are equally as proud of their car."

Ref. No. 9.

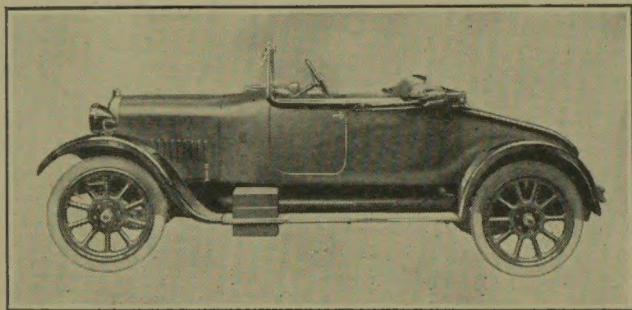
12-h.p. Models from £525, 8-h.p. Models from £180.

So far as can be foreseen at present there is not likely to be any further reduction in the prices of Rover cars during the 1923 Season.

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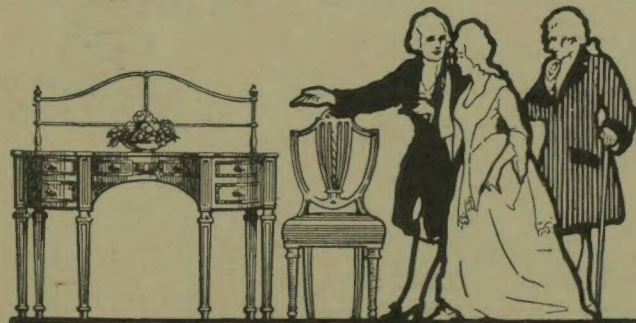
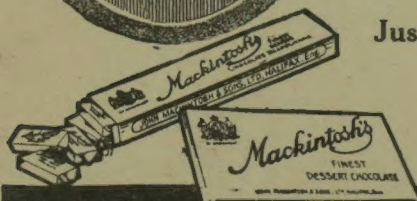
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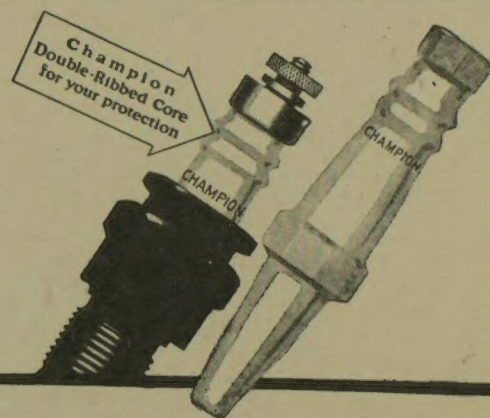
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